

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2565.—VOL. LIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. BY POST, £1 4s. PER ANNUM

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING STOCKS and SHARES (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds, (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in STOCKS and SHARES not having a general market value.

Every Friday a GENERAL and RELIABLE LIST issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES ISSUED.

BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON.—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 1003.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following (or part):—

100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	200 Guinea Coast Gold, offer wanted.	200 Parys Copper, 1s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	10 Great Laxey, £9 7s. 6d.	35 Phoenix United, 28s. 9d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	10 Gunnislake (Clitters), 7s.	25 Panulillo, £3 8s. 9d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Hoover Hill, 4s. 6d.	50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Home Mines Trust, 2s. 4d.	300 Pasterana, 1s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	75 Indian Consol., 2s. 9d.	20 Quebrada, £4.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Javali, 3s.	100 Ruby, 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Kapanga, 3s. 3d.	30 Richmond, 24s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	40 Killifreth, 2s. 6d.	15 Roman Grav., £3 12s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Kimberley N. Block, £2 2s. 6d.	10 Schwab's Gully, £26.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Kongsberg, 5s.	100 Spitzkop, 14s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 La Plata (New), 5s. 3d.	25 South Caradon, 15s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	25 Leadhills, 30s.	20 So. Condurrow, £8.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Lisbon-Berlyn, 6s.	50 South Darren, 5s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	25 Marke Valley, 12s.	25 So. Devon Uni., 2s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Michipicoten, 2s.	50 South Penarth, 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	25 Montana, 32s.	100 Tambracherry, 7s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Mounta Bay, 3s.	20 Tolima A, £25 1/2.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Mysore Gold, 19s.	20 ditto B, £25 1/2.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 New Caradon, 1s. 9d.	50 Transvaal Gold, 19s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 New Callao, 3s. 3d.	200 Treavean, 5s. 3d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 New Emma, 10s. 6d.	50 Treavean, £2.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	25 New Kitty, 27s.	25 Uni. Mexican, £3 12s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Nouveau Monde, 2s.	100 Victoria Gold, 6s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 New W. Caradon, 4s.	10 Wheal Agat, £16 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	200 Norddrott, 10s.	10 Wheal Bassett, £2 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Old Shepherds, 13s. 6d.	100 West Callao, 3s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Organos, 10s.	20 West Phoenix, 6s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Orita, 21s. 3d.	40 West Caradon, 1s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Oscar, 10s. 6d.	50 West Crebhor, 2s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	50 Oscar Vendors shares, 10s.	50 West Polbreen, 15s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	20 Polbreen, £2 1s. 3d.	10 West Kitty, £29 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Potosi (New), 6s. 9d.	100 Wheal Coates, 2s. 6d.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Port Phillip, 2s. 3d.	100 Wheal Crebhor, 23s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.		50 Wheal Killy, 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.		50 Wheal Silver & Lanteglos, 10s.
100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.		100 Wynad Perseu., 1s. 3d.

* SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

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* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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Alameda, 3s. 9d.	20 Ecton, £2 3s. 9d.	20 Oscar Gold, 10s. 6d.
Alameda, 3s. 9d.	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
25 Birdseye Creek, 13s.	20 Panulillo, £3 8s. 9d.	75 Port Phillip, 2s. 3d.
20 Bratsberg, £1 6s. 3d.	15 Goresedd, 2s.	20 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d.
Balkis, 4s. 9d.	15 Great Holway, 8s. 3d.	60 Potosi, 7s.
Colombian Hyd., 9s. 6d.	100 Kapanga, 3s.	30 Roman Gravels, £3 10s.
25 Callao Gold, 11s. 6d.	20 Leadhills, £1 10s. 6d.	10 Richmond, £2 17s. 6d.
Chile Gold, 1s. 3d.	La Plata, 5s. 3d.	5 Tolima A, £25 1/2.
Chile Gold, 1s. 3d.	Lisbon-Berlyn, 5s. 3d.	10 Tolima B, £25 1/2.
Chontales, 3s. 6d.	25 Marke Valley, 11s. 3d.	5 Uni. Mexican, £3 10s.
25 Cartago, 10s. 6d.	30 Montana, £1 9s.	100 Victoria, 5s. 6d.
100 Denver Gold, 2s.	5 Mona, 10s.	20 West Crebhor, 2s.
Devon Friend, 3s.	Nouveau Monde, 2s. 3d.	150 Wheal Coates, 1s. 6d.
40 Don Pedro, 4s.	30 Organos Gold, 9s. 9d.	20 Wheal Crebhor, £1 5s.
25 East Rose, 7s. 3d.	25 Old Shepherds, 13s. 9d.	20 Orita, 21s.

PURCHASES FOR FORWARD DELIVERY AT SPECIAL PRICES ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.

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Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES, MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST, No. 865, Vol. XVII., for OCTOBER month, is ready, and will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

(Opposite the Stock Exchange, with which his offices are in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

TELEPHONE No. 1268.

Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE can SELL the following shares, or any smaller marketable number at prices affixed FREE OF COMMISSION:—

55 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	100 Home Mines Trust, 22s. 9d.	180 Potosi, 6s. 3d.
300 Balkis, 4s. 9d.	45 Bratsberg, 25s.	50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d.
45 Bratsberg, 25s.	50 Callao Bis, 6s. 6d.	10 Schwab's Gully, £26 1/2.
75 Callao Bis, 6s. 6d.	40 Chile Gold, 2s. 6d.	20 South Caradon, 17s.
40 Chile Gold, 2s. 6d.	250 Colombian Hyd., 9s. 6d.	250 South Kitty, 10s.
250 Colombian Hyd., 9s. 6d.	100 Lisbon-Berlyn, 5s.	20 Tolima A, £25 1/2.
30 Chontales, 3s. 9d.	100 Mounta Bay, 3s. 3d.	20 Transvaal Gold, 19s. 6d.
100 Cor. South Australian Copper, 1s. 6d.	20 Mysore Gold, 19s.	50 Treavean, 5s. 3d.
150 Denver, 2s.	50 New Caradon, 2s. 3d.	15 U. Mexican, £23 1/2.
30 Devala Moyer, 7s.	100 New Callao, 2s. 9d.	225 Victoria Gold, 7s.
175 Devon Friend, 3s. 3d.	10 New Kitty, 28s.	5 Wheal Agat, £25 1/2.
20 Duchy Peru, 14s.	250 Nouveau Monde, 1s. 9d.	75 West Callao, 3s.
80 East Blue Hills, 4s. 9d.	100 New W. Caradon, 3s.	100 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.
120 East Wheal Rose, 7s. 3d.	50 Old Shepherds, 14s.	50 West Crebhor, 1s. 6d.
20 Ecton, 3s.	65 Organos, 10s. 3d.	10 West Kitty, £29 10s.
50 Frontino, 12s. 3d.	20 Orita, 21s. 6d.	40 Oscar, fully paid.
135 Hoover Hill, 4s. 6d.	50 Oscar, fully paid.	

MANY OF THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TEN OR TWENTY PER CENT.

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These shares were specially recommended at 2s. 9d. Price now 4s. 9d.

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For prospect of trade, tin markets, management of mines, rich districts, &c., see verbatim reports of meetings of these companies, recently held, supplied gratis on application to Mr. Reynolds.

300 per cent. per annum on capital as the result of investments recommended by Mr. Reynolds, and other particulars. See Mr. Reynolds's "Facts and Figures," also supplied gratis on application to him.

The present is a very opportune moment for the investment of money in securities of all descriptions.

Mr. Reynolds is a buyer of any part of 1600 Polbreen shares at 39s. each, and is a seller of a limited number to any of his customers at 42s. 6d. each. Dealers are offering 2s. per share for the option of buying Polbreen in two years hence at £7 10s. each.

Mr. Reynolds is also a buyer of any part of 500 Trevaunance shares. Correspondents will kindly state number and lowest price for cash.

Mr. Reynolds transacts business with promptitude at net prices for cash only.

POLBERRON, ST. AGNES.

The shares of this mine are in favour, and will advance probably to a very high figure. The mine has been inspected by gentlemen who are well known, and whose opinions are universally respected. Mr. Reynolds will be happy to furnish the particulars of their report, and to give to his correspondents any information in his power. The books of the company and all other particulars are open for inspection at the company's offices. The management is the same as that of West Kitty, and the property promises to be of a very high order. Mr. Reynolds directs attention to the fact that those who have purchased the shares can already obtain a fair profit. Mr. Reynolds further directs attention to the fact of his having been the first to introduce West Kitty, under very similar circumstances to those which now characterise Polberron, St. Agnes, and Mr. Reynolds with equal confidence recommends the latter company's shares.

West Kitty, with at present 12s. per share paid, returns 30s. per share per annum as a minimum dividend with every prospect of further increase. When West Kitty shares had only 2s. per share paid they were at a premium of £2 each.

WEST POLBREEN.—Mr. REYNOLDS is a buyer of any part of 1000 shares at 12s. 6d. per share.

Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his remarks on page 1268.

MR. WILLIAM H. BUMPUS, STOCK BROKER

AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established at this Address in 1867.]

BUSINESS transacted in ALL STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

An INVESTMENT LIST free on application.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

100 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	150 East Wheal Rose, 100 Oscar Gold, 18s. 9d.	
50 Alameda, 3s. 9d.	3 El Callao, £23 1/2.	70 Old Shepherds, 14s.
40 Bratsberg, 25s.	50 Frontino, 12s. 6d.	50 Organos, 10s. 6d.
150 Balkis, 4s. 9d.	5 Great Laxey, £9.	20 Panulillo, £23 1/2.
20 Bedford United, 28s. 9d.	100 Glenrock, 2s. 9d.	25 Polbreen.
150 Chontales, 3s. 3d.	100 Home Mines Trust, 22s. 9d.	70 Prince of Wales, 7s. 9d.
25 Colorado, £2.	60 Hoover Hill, 4s. 9d.	100 Potosi, 7s.
100 California, 11s. 6d.	100 Indian Consol., 2s.	20 Richmond, £4.
100 Colombian, 9s. 6d.	40 Killifreth, 2s. 6d.	75 Transvaal, 19s.
100 Chile Gold, 1s. 9d.	50 Kongsberg, 5s.	75 Trevaunance.
50 Callao Bis, 6s.	150 Lisbon-Berlyn, 6s.	15 U. Mexican, £23 13s. 9d.
75 Carn Camborne.	20 Leadhills, 30s.	100 Victoria Gold, 7s. 9d.
40 De Beer's, £5 7s. 6d.	100 La Plata, 5s. 6d.	50 West Godolphin, 21s.
3 Dolcoath.	60 Mysore Gold, 20s.	10 West Kitty, £29 1/2.
100 Devon Friend, 3s.	50 Montana, 23s. 9d.	50 Wheal Crebhor, 22s. 9d.
15 Devon Consols, £23 1/2.	30 Marke Valley, 11s. 3d.	
50 East Blue Hills, 4s. 9d.	150 Nouveau Monde, 2s. 6d.	
100 Eberhardt, 5s. 9d.	25 New Kitty, 31s. 3d.	
	50 New Emma, 11s. 3d.	

Where prices are not inserted offers may be made.

* The present is a most favourable opportunity for investing in SOUND MINING SECURITIES, a judicious purchase of which at the low prices now ruling will, in all probability, result in large profits within the next few months.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes SPECIAL ATTENTION to LEGITIMATE MINES, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others in the selection of Shares either for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION. Correspondence invited.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,

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MR. J. GRANT MACLEAN,

SHAREBROKER AND IRONBROKER, STIRLING, N.B.

Refers to his Share Market Report on page 1267 of to-day's Journal.

Messrs. CLARE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,

THE FIRST SILVER SMELTING WORKS IN AUSTRALIA— A RIVAL TO SILVERTON—No. I.

The successful establishment of the first silver smelting works in Australia on the Sunny Corner Gold, Silver, and Lead Mine, in the vicinity of Mitchell's Creek, is a gigantic leap forward in the mining development of New South Wales. It inaugurates a new colonial industry, opening up a field for artisanship and manual labour, the rapid extension of which is already ensured by the rich silver discoveries made in many parts of this colony. Except where silver lodes of almost unparalleled richness have been discovered, their existence heretofore has not caused much sensation or excited any very great attention. Our progress in silver mining has been limited by the want of smelting works, which until now no practical attempt has been made to supply. Unlike the more valuable and often accompanying metal, gold, the treatment of silver ore is surrounded with difficulties insuperable to the uninitiated. With free gold—and the greater part of our gold is free—the veriest novice will soon find some means of saving it, but mixed with baser and refractory metals, silver has to undergo a most complicated process. Silver being infinitely inferior to gold in value, and its treatment intricate and expensive, the silver lodes in the Sunny Corner Mine up to some two or three years ago were entirely neglected. The richness of some parts of these lodes having been proved by assaying, quantities of ore were forwarded to England for treatment, realising from 77. 17s. 6d. to 23s. of bullion per ton, but dividends, the chief aim of all mining investors, were almost impossible. The ore had to be carried over mountain ranges to a railway station, thence to Sydney and England. Money and time, which are said to be the same things, were spent without satisfactory returns.

THE ERECTION OF SMELTING WORKS

Was determined upon, Messrs. Lamont and Co., an American smelting organisation, made a proposal which was accepted. They guaranteed to expend £7000, at their own risk to demonstrate their process. In return they are to receive 28000, out of the first 50000, of bullion products, and the other moiety after working for 90 consecutive days, at the rate of 50 or 60 tons per day, the ore to yield during that time not less than 95 per cent. of its bullion contents. After that the smelting company will receive a royalty of 4s. a ton for a period of three years, but the directors of the mine also decided to proceed with the erection of a smaller furnace on their own responsibility, and it was this one in which smelting operations have been commenced. Some five months have been occupied in its erection. Difficulties were encountered and delays necessitated both so serious that the assistance of the staff of artisans from America, specially skilled in the work, who were previously engaged in the erection of the larger furnace, was cheerfully received for the completion of the furnace and the commencement of smelting operations. Consequently the erection of the furnace has been temporarily suspended. Day and night has been occupied in the erection of the present works, and although nearly every artisan connected therewith assured our representative that he never had a doubt of failure, but was certain of success, the attending circumstances show that the starting of the works was a movement surrounded with the individual and collective anxiety of mind of all concerned, who, like the admirers of the world's present sculling champion, are wise after the event. As soon as the last nut was placed on the last screw, and the last lathe on the wheel, the furnace fire was lighted. It was ten minutes past two on Wednesday morning last. No christening ceremony was indulged in, and the presence of the directors did not grace or distinguish the scene, for they were not invited. "How nice we would have looked if anything had gone wrong!" was the explanation given by the enthusiastic artisan whose mind, according to a previous statement, had never been disturbed by even momentary fear of failure. Albeit success greater than anticipated by the most sanguine silver-smelter has crowned their labours. Within an hour of starting the furnace the slag came away from the place intended, and in the quantity expected, and then the bullion ran out in due time and place. Everybody was jubilant because everything was working splendidly. Early that morning telegrams were sent to the Sydney directors and shareholders, whose spirits rose proportionately with the shares. Now, the men at the mine, from the general manager downwards, are fully prepared for a christening ceremony, or any other form of congratulations. No hitch and no stoppage for a moment have taken place. In silver smelting there appears to be no such word as "stop" if you can help it. Sunday and Monday are alike. The furnace must be kept going, and a determination to do this is expressed in the countenance of every smelter at Sunny Corner. The limited number of men skilled in the work necessitates them working twelve hours a day, in which they have cheerfully acquiesced, for to them it is palpably a labour of love. How long it will continue so at the rate of 12 hours a day, Sunday included, is beside the question.

THE PROCESS OF SMELTING.

To give a technical description of the process of silver ore smelting from the time the ore leaves the mine till the silver extracted therefrom is ready for coinage or other purposes with its thousand and one complicated details and its chemical requirements is exceedingly difficult, and as inadvisable as difficult. It would confuse rather than instruct the general reader. We shall, therefore, attempt a description of the furnace now at work; that will be at least interesting. The furnace has a capacity of burning 30 tons of silver ore a day. It is almost entirely of iron, of oblong shape, standing upright to a height of about 35 ft. It is fed in the centre, the fumes escape at the top and the slag and bullion are taken from the bottom. It stands on an iron and strongly-built brick foundation, and has two distinct compartments, the inner for the fire, the outer for wind and water, the first to keep up the fire, the second to prevent the iron melting with the ore. Wind and water are furnished by a 12-horse power engine. Thousands of gallons of water are hourly distributed around the furnace, and at tremendous power maintained by a huge wind blast. A continuous stream of water is supplied by the mine, and when heated by the furnace fire the water, instead of running to waste, is retained and used again when sufficiently cooled. The ore is received from the mine on to a platform at the mouth of the furnace. Here are feeders skilled in the fluxing of minerals and metals. Each has an iron wheelbarrow into which he places the required proportion of the ingredients under his charge, the four used being silver ore, limestone, coke, and slag. The four quantities of stuff adjusted to almost a nicety are thrown into the mouth of the furnace at intervals of every two or three minutes. On the ground floor, some 20 ft. below the feeder, are men engaged in allowing the slag to escape at similar intervals. At the lower extremity of the furnace is an immense crucible always nearly filled with lead in a molten state, because of the great heat of the fire. Into the basin about 3 tons of lead, containing no silver whatever, was placed before the fire was lighted, as a conveyance for the silver, and now the necessary supply is kept up by the large quantity of lead contained in the ore, averaging about 20 per cent. The ore, limestone, coke, and slag are fluxed by the great heat of the furnace. The lead, silver, and whatever other metal is contained in the ore flux together, and being the heaviest run to the bottom into the crucible already containing molten lead, the mineral properties of the ore, with the limestone and uncombined properties of the coke remaining above in the form of slag. The latter is drawn away from the front of the furnace, and the bullion from the right hand side. In the case of the slag, there is a small opening plugged with stiffened clay. This is at the stated intervals burst through with an iron bar, and the slag in a molten state rushes out at the right time, lighting the whole of the works by its great illuminating power. It runs into an iron basin, holding about 3 cwt., and forms itself into a cake. While in a state of fusion it has been proved that the properties are equally distributed. An iron rod is inserted, small particles of the slag cling about it, the rod is dipped into a bucket of cold water, by which the particles of slag are removed, and in which they are kept for assay, to ascertain if all the bullion is being extracted from the ore. In cooling, the slag forms itself into a black mass something like coal, but much heavier. If the assay proves it still to contain any appreciable quantity of bullion it is purposely replaced in the furnaces. If no appreciable trace of remaining bullion be found, it is thrown away, portions of the heap being broken up into small pieces to assist in the fluxing of other minerals. As soon as the whole of the molten

slag has run out, or the basin to receive it is full, a man closes the small hole up with another round piece of mixed clay. The original hole is made in the front of the furnace, and is much larger than that which is used for ordinary purposes, being bricked around. This is done to allow any blocking of slag or other slight accident to be remedied by tearing away the bricks and clearing the obstruction by means of the larger entrance. At longer intervals the bullion is extracted from the side of the furnace. A gauge in the form of a little well or basin indicates when the time has arrived for its discharge. The bullion in this gauge throbs gently up and down just as if it were breathing. When fully charged the bullion rushes away from the furnace like a small stream of water into a basin prepared to receive it. Beneath this basin a fire is kept up to keep the mixed metal in a molten state, and so send any slight proportion of slag to the surface. When filled, the slag is skimmed off, and the bullion ladled into moulds preparatory for assay or refining. Should the assay show that in silver these blocks of bullion are not up to the standard required for the refining process, they are again thrown into the furnace to increase their richness in silver, as the means of refining the bullion—that is, dividing it into its exact proportions of silver, gold, and lead by cupellation—has not yet been provided.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The mineral wealth of the province of Nova Scotia has constantly been brought to the notice of the readers of the *Mining Journal*, and as a large number of members of the British Association has now taken the opportunity of personally inspecting some of the mines and mining districts, it may be hoped that more than hitherto will be done to develop the many promising undertakings with British capital. Our old friend, the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, well-known to a large number of the members from his having so often filled the office of Canadian Commissioner to International Exhibitions in Europe, was, as usual, energetic, agreeable, and ready with necessary explanations, and there were plenty of other willing Nova Scotians present to assist him. On Sept. 24 quite a large party left Halifax for Montague, which was reached after a pleasant hour's drive, the scenery along the road being duly pointed out and admired. The first point of landing was at the works of the Bluenose Mining Company, right alongside the road. It was remarked by several that it was an unusual easy route, the mines of Germany and some other countries being situated in almost inaccessible fastnesses, to which such a thing as a road passable for a barouche was unknown. So handy to an important centre of civilisation, with good roads for supplies, and with all the material required (solely excepting fuel—manufactured within a radius of a dozen miles, it was at once noticeable that mining here must be under most advantageous circumstances. The company were shown over the works by Mr. Charles Annand, one of the directors, and Mr. Baker, the manager, who were most explicit in their explanations. This is the same site as the old De Wolf Mine, which was reopened by the Bluenose Company about a year ago. After nine months of unsuccessful work, they cleared out the old shaft 80 ft. deep, and sunk it 35 ft. further, but it is only within the last three months that payable leads have been struck. Of those there are three running parallel and nearly together—one about 3 in., another 6 in., and a third over 18 in. wide. Another shaft has since been sunk, now about 30 ft. deep, and in a third the lead has been struck a short distance from the second. The crusher is 1000 ft. or so away from the most distant shaft, in a line with the three pits, and from the engine there, supported along a row of posts, is a rod which works pumps in each shaft. The crusher is an eight stamp affair of the orthodox Nova Scotia mine style, with the regular series of attachments in quicksilver plates, &c. The stamps weigh 700 or 800 lbs., and when they are working of course make a deafening noise. When the party entered, Mr. Baker had just emptied from the retort the result of "cleaning up" for a month's work, and there it lay a massive junk of gold, dull in colour, as it was yet partially mixed with the amalgam off the plates, not having gone through the secondary stages of purifying before being run into a bar. The last previous crushing represented 1 oz. and 15 dwts. of gold to 1 ton of quartz, but the present would be somewhat richer, the mine seeming to steadily increase in wealth as it is developed. This lump weighed 55 oz., and represented the work of 10 men for 25 days. Some of the party—Messrs. Bauerman and Merritt—went down the 30-ft. shaft by tub and ladder, and saw the naked leads at the bottom where they were being stripped, free gold showing right along in the quartz from minute specks to valuable little nuggets. A lot of the quartz was sent up to the surface, taken over to the crusher, and broken into splendid specimens, which were presented to each of the visitors by Mr. Annand. Some of these specimens contained valuable little nuggets, and will be treasured as souvenirs of the Bluenose and the Bluenose Mine at Montague, and no doubt exhibited with pride and pleasure to friends thousands of miles away.

Next the party drove along the road a few hundred yards to the works of the concentrating company, which were duly inspected. These works have been running for about three years, but were burned down a year ago and rebuilt. They are for concentrating the gold in the refuse of the various crushers which has escaped the mercury plates in the stamp mills. This refuse has been regarded as useless, and the company by saving the gold make practically what they can of it. The process of concentrating is rather extensive. The stuff is first shovelled into little buckets on a revolving endless band, and so carried up to a series of revolving screens, from one to another of which it is rattled through, and the coarse gravel all filtered out. The fine stuff is all carried down on to extensive washing arrangements with water, by means of which more dirt is filtered away, and the particles of gold being the heavier are left with a comparatively small proportion of sand, so much so that the stuff, when the water is squeezed out of it, has an appearance clearly betokening sandy gold all through it. The last washing process is over endless rubber belts constantly revolving in water. The whole machinery is run by a steam-engine of 18-horse power, and the mill is kept constantly going night and day. About 90 tons of stuff is washed per day, of which about 1½ ton of concentrates is saved. It somewhat resembles pyrites. This is sent home to Swansea, Wales, where it is purchased as it stands by a company which extract the gold from it by another process. The profit is not enormous, but there is not the same risk as in direct mining, all the refuse worked being certain to contain some gold, so that the industry is more of a permanent one, and what profit there is can be more steadily counted upon, as the refuse having all been through stamp mills of the same efficiency is pretty safe to all contain the same proportion of gold. The mill was stated to have a capacity for handling 200 tons of refuse. It is the property of the Consolidated Concentrating Company of Nova Scotia, an amalgamation of a company formerly commenced at Waverley with one started on the present site. The head office is in New York, where most of the stock is held, although considerable is also held here.

Unfortunately, the time being so limited, the visitors were only able to see these establishments, and had to forego an inspection of other in many respects equally interesting mines, such as the famous Rose Lead—the Lawson Mine, out of which \$300,000 worth of gold was taken; the Kaye-Symonds Mine, which proved nearly as wealthy; Hayward's Mine at Renfrew, &c. An invitation, which for the same reason they were forced to decline, had also been extended to them from New York, and Messrs. Hunt and Randolph sent here as a committee for the purpose of escorting them to the Oxford Mine at Musquodoboit (which has turned out \$97,000 worth of gold in 18 months), and the Kent, Essex (just recommenced), and Brunswick Mines, at Tangle—the latter being the place where gold was first discovered in the province. Neither were they permitted to accept the hospitalities of the managers of the famous Salmon River Mine, the output of which has been from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per annum, and in two and a half years up to the present time has raised \$250,000; nor the Gallihar Mine, at Isaac's Harbour, which has put out \$175,000 worth of gold; nor the famous 40-foot belt at Mount Uniacke—all of which visits were declined with regret. Point Pleasant was visited, and the effects of the glacial action noted, many interesting speculations being canvassed as to the age of the formation on which the city and the adjoining districts stand, it being only a matter of speculation as no fossils have been found

to fully determine the matter. About six o'clock the company returned to the hotel, and subsequently proceeded to Government House, where they were entertained by his honour, with a number of prominent citizens. At the hotel again before midnight all expressed themselves as delighted with their brief stay here, and only regretful that it could not be lengthened.

The visit to the coal mining district was much appreciated. It was well known long ago that there was coal at Spring Hill; 20 years ago Dr. Dawson wrote as follows:—"About 20 miles south-east of the Joggins shore, at a place called Spring Hill, coal measures appear with a dip to the north, indicating with their position very far from the base of the Cobequid Hills, that they belong to the southern side of the Cumberland trough. I have had no opportunity of examining the coal seams of this place, but one of them is variously stated at 8 and 12 ft. in thickness, and the coal is of good quality. The Spring Hill bed is at too great a distance from navigable waters to permit it to be mined at present for exportation. It forms part of the reserve stores of coal waiting for their full development till railways extend across the country, or till domestic manufactures demand supplies of mineral fuel within the province. The present inland demand might permit it to be mined on a small scale, and could a railway be constructed it might be profitably employed in smelting the rich iron ores of the Londonderry mines. Should railway communication be established between Cumberland and Halifax on one end, and New Brunswick on the other, this coal area would at once become important."

This is not bad for a prophecy. Communication has been established, not with New Brunswick only—there would be little in that—but with the larger provinces to the west, and the areas have "become important." It is pretty generally known now that Spring Hill sends out more coal than the property of any other company in Nova Scotia. The exports of Spring Hill coal alone are worth more than all the exports of the county of all kinds of produce ten years ago. Three seams are now worked by as many slopes. The old company worked away at all three for some time, while, in their excessive modesty, they thought they were only working two. The main seam, which is 11 ft. thick, was found so good that the company concluded to go at it in another place, and work the two areas till they came together. On running their tunnel to make connection they found they did not come together, but the two parties impolitely went by each other without any token of recognition. Then it was learned that two valuable seams, instead of one, were yielding up their contents. They are 80 ft. apart and each 11 ft. thick. The third seam, higher up than either of the others, is 13 ft. in thickness. Between it and the next one worked is a 5-ft. seam, which has not been attacked; and there are three below the lowest operated upon. In all, then, there are eight seams of coal, of total thickness of 62 ft. 7 in., scattered through a thousand feet of other strata. The Spring Hill coal layers all dip to the north. Those at the Joggins dip the other way. The Cobequid Mountains are at the back of the Spring Hill coal fields.

The mine having been visited, a descent was made upon Parrboro', Mr. Leckie sending his guests down in his own conveyance—the Spring Hill and Parrboro' train. Dr. Honeyman rode in front of the car in order to get a number of lingering looks at the formation of the Cobequids, and further to convince himself that Selwyn and Dawson were not exactly right in their conclusions as to the age of the place. Mr. Gilpin and Dr. Blanford took in the situation from the rear platform, improving occasions when the train stopped at stations, or was detained by slow cows on the track in front, by jumping off and breaking the stones up with their little hatchets.

On the morning of Tuesday, before it was yet day, Dr. Honeyman was on the rampage. He had gone over the beach, and was ready for a trip round the island by breakfast time. Around the island or over it all the party went, and then took passage for Windsor per Hiawatha. Whatever conversation took place concerning the history of one place passed on the route shall not be revealed lest Mr. Kilby Reynolds repeat his proud boast that he is the only fellow who ever wrote about Grand Pre, without quoting Longfellow, or referring to the heroine of one of his poems. At Windsor, Mr. Black, the warden of the town, Mr. Spence and Dr. Haley, legislative representatives for the country, Shubael Dirock, and others, were waiting on the wharf with carriages to drive to the plaster quarries at Wentworth. The plaster trade of Windsor is old: 50 years ago the quantity put out was given at 42,000 tons. During the next 25 years there were many fluctuations, but, on the whole, the trade increased, and at 1859 the sales were 95,000 tons. It got about 100,000 in 1860, but soon fell off again. At confederation about 50,000 tons was produced, but in 1870 it rose again to 98,000, and three years later to 120,000. Year before last we exported 133,000 tons, and last year 145,000. The price on the wharf varies year by year, but keeps in the vicinity of \$1 per ton.

At Windsor the party enjoyed the pleasure of a drive about town to see the residence of Sam Slick, and other things of interest to which Windsor is celebrated. Then the city politely invited the guests to dinner at Doran's. The table was spread with the best. The Warden presided with dignity, and after dinner Warden Black, on behalf of the Council, expressed his gratification for the visit of those members of the British Association who had already come to Windsor and for those to arrive later. He took this visit as a partial payment of the debt due to Windsor from England for the gift of King's College of Williams, Inglis, Sam Slick, and others, whom she had borrowed to fight her battles, assist in her legislation, and wield for her the bishop's crook. Dr. Blanford replied briefly, acknowledging for himself and his present and absent friends the compliment paid, expressing his satisfaction with what he had seen, but holding that the debt of England to this province had rather been increased than lessened by the present occasion. The Provincial Secretary followed in a brief and fluent speech, in which he stated that he had enjoyed his trip immensely, and that he thought there was no better immigration agency than to make intelligent foreigners acquainted with the resources of the country.

LAKE SUPERIOR, NORTH SHORE—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—The mines in this district are generally in a state of active development, but far above all others is the famous Huronian which has already established its reputation as a gold and silver producer. A ton of concentrates is turned out daily from the 10-stamp mill on the company's property besides the metal which is saved in the amalgamated copper plates. The ore is partly free milling, and what is not caught in the plates is concentrated over a Froe vanner. Works are to be erected at once for the treatment of the concentrates by the chlorination process. The main shaft is down 100 ft., and 100 ft. of drifts have been run on the vein, which is 6 ft. to 8 ft. in width, and has been prospected for 2000 ft. in extent. The vein carries gold and silver in large quantities, and occurs in a formation of semi-crystalline greenish slate. Free gold may be seen with the naked eye in specimens of quartz. The company does not look for profit from the very high grade ore so much as from the entire quantities, every pound of which yields gold and silver in paying quantities. The vein carries sylvanite, a compound of gold, silver, and tellurium, a mineral never before met with in any mine in the Dominion. As soon as the heavy expenditure necessary to equip the mine ceases the Huronian Company will unquestionably pay large dividends. Several shipments of bullion have already been made, and one of concentrates. The Rabbit Mountain Silver Mine has produced some very rich ore, some of which taken from the vein within 10 ft. of the surface has yielded as high as \$352.50 per ton. The company's operations will for the future be managed by Capt. John Tretheway, late superintendent at Silver Islet, who will, no doubt, do justice to the property. About 14 miles inland, north-east from Neepigon Bay, a zinc blende mine has been discovered, which promises to become an important feature in the mineral development of the Lake Superior district. On the north shore of Black Bay the Arctic Mining Company is opening up a vein of argentiferous galena with gratifying results, it is said. On the main shore, about three miles inland, the Gold Lake Mine has been partially opened. It produces copper pyrites ore, carrying from 4 to 13 per cent. in copper and \$35 in gold and silver to the ton. During the past

several new discoveries have been made in the Lake Superior region. Oliver Daunals, the discoverer of the Rabbit Mountain Mine, came upon another silver deposit, which is said to be of equal importance, and it is reported that Mr. Emmons has discovered a rich deposit of native silver among the same black silver slates in which the Rabbit Mountain vein occurs. Seeing that the mining industry is now of such importance it is surely time that the Government should adopt active measures towards building colonisation roads to facilitate access to the several townships.

PRACTICAL FIELD GEOLOGY.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Geological Association was held at the Free Library, Liverpool, on Monday evening. The report of the Council showed that the past year had been a successful one, there having been an increase in the number of members, and the funds being in a satisfactory state. During the session there were 10 evening meetings, at which a like number of papers were read and discussed, while practical meetings had been held in the field, the laboratory, and the museum. The election of the officers for the ensuing session having been made, the President, Mr. H. Bramall, M.Inst.C.E., delivered an address on "Practical Field Geology," his remarks being chiefly addressed to, and intended for the benefit of the younger, and less experienced, members. Assuming the possession of some such knowledge of geology as can be got from reading, a good manual, such as Jukes's, or Lyell's, or Geikie's Text-book, and also of some practical acquaintance with the rocks of most usual occurrence, the observer will probably desire to examine and put on record the geological structure of some particular district both on and below the surface.

The first essential is a correct topographical map, without which no accurate or valuable work can be accomplished, and if the map has contour lines these will be found of great service. The instruments absolutely required are not many, and need not be costly. A pocket compass, which can be had for 5s. or 6s., a clinometer (which the speaker showed how to construct for a few pence), a hammer, pocket lens, scale, protractor, and notebook. The first proceeding is to trace the outcrops of certain well-marked and characteristic beds, and lay these down upon the map, in doing which the following rules may be usefully remembered:—1. If the beds are level the outcrops will correspond with the contour lines, and the highest beds will be the newest.—2. If the beds dip towards the hill the lines of outcrop will be straighter than the contours, and in ascending a valley the newer beds will be the highest.—3. If the beds dip from the hill the lines of outcrop will be more winding than the contours, and (a) if the valley is steeper than the dip of the beds the newest beds will be furthest up the valley, but (b) if the valley is less steep than the dip of the beds then the older beds will lie highest up the valley. The speaker proceeded to show the method of tracing an outcrop on the ground, making observations and notes of quarries, road sections, &c., and correlating these upon the map, ascertaining and noting positions, and dips by aid of compass and clinometer, with the methods of finding true from apparent dips, working out the various illustrations and problems on the black board.

Passing, then, to the consideration of geological sections he remarked that, as in maps so in sections, the first essential is a correct topographical outline, which ought to be on the same vertical and horizontal scale. For geological purposes a section may often be constructed with sufficient accuracy from the map by aid of the contour lines marked thereon, or if only the principal heights are given these may be connected by the aneroid, or a line may be run altogether by this instrument. In most mining and engineering operations, however, great accuracy is necessary, and it is then essential that the section line be run with the theodolite or spirit level. Wherever possible it is best to select the line of section so as to coincide with a line of dip, but when the lines do not so coincide a correction of the dip has to be made, the method of doing which, and also of filling in upon the section the geological information contained in the map and note-book, were shown on the black board. A number of useful signs and abbreviations were shown and explained, and the speaker concluded by urging the importance of care and accuracy in making observations, and the necessity of clearly distinguishing facts so obtained from "information received." The address was listened to with great attention, and at the close a vote of thanks was awarded to the speaker. The meeting was then resolved into a conversazione, a considerable number of interesting exhibits, specimens, microscopes, &c., having been brought together by the members.

LARGE MACHINE TOOLS FOR FRENCH GOVERNMENT SHIPYARDS.

The French Government have recently been giving out pretty large orders to the tool makers in England for special machine tools, evidently designed for the construction of light-armoured swift cruisers, and in view of the recent criticism with regard to the British navy it is a point to which some attention might very properly be called. Messrs. De Borne and Co., of Manchester, who about 12 months ago constructed for the French Government an exceptionally powerful shearing machine for cutting up steel plates 1 in. in thickness, such as now being used for the swift cruiser vessels, are now completing a second order for a similar machine, which is being delivered to the French Government Dockyards at Cherbourg. In this machine the cutter slide is carried upon two massive standards, and they have cutters 10 ft. 6 in. in length, and the main frame or standard is designed to enable a cut to be taken a distance of 3 ft. from the edge of the plate, and to cross-cut plates any length 7 ft. 6 in. wide. The top bar is also provided with a very substantial and effective stop-motion, by which the action of the top slide can be arrested without stopping the driving gear. The top slide is worked by a massive steel eccentric shaft driven by spur-gearing of 4 in. pitch. The driving power is self-contained, and the engine has an 18-in. diameter of piston, with 20-in. stroke, and it is fitted with a special governor and equilibrium throttle valve. The engine and the shearing machine are bolted together, and a special feature in a design is that the bottom shear is contained in the main standard without being a separate casting, which, whilst making the bottom shear more rigid, also simplifies the foundation for a machine of this size, which is usually a complicated piece of work. The total weight of the machine and engine combined is about 35 tons.

VIRGINIA TIN MINES.—The account of the Blue Ridge Tin Mine, Virginia, given by Dr. William B. Robertson, of Lynchburg, which will be found in another column, is regarded by the Richmond Industrial South as the fullest and most satisfactory yet published. It remarks that Dr. Robertson has devoted a number of years to studies and investigations that give value to any opinion he may express on the mineralogical questions, and after having spent several weeks in the examination of the locality where these deposits are found he says:—"I am fully convinced that the area I have particularised is an exceedingly valuable body of tin ore land. The metal is there beyond a doubt, and a little home enterprise, with some home capital, is all that is wanted to establish an industry which will be worth millions to those who embark in it and millions more to the State at large." The matter is one of great interest and importance, and we commend it to the consideration of Virginians of means and enterprise. There are certainly great possibilities involved, and if these are to eventuate in great results, it will be better that our own people shall be the beneficiaries. But we do not wish to be understood as intimating that the prize is not open to any others who may be willing to make the venture.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.—No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system, for upon its health—and even life—depends. These pills strengthen the nerves, and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispassionate in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fullness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and regulate all capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

LONDON AND TILBURY LIGHTERAGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. The usual business of lightermen, bargeowners, stevedores, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. J. Taylor, 9, Fenchurch Avenue; H. Pope, 5, Coal Exchange; F. D. Lambert, jun., 85, Gracechurch-street; R. J. Lambert, 85, Gracechurch-street; E. C. Judkins, 11, Queen Victoria-street; C. Dinham, 18, Coal Exchange; H. Allport, Lancaster House.

WILLING AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To purchase, take over, and carry on an established business of advertising contractors, newsagents, booksellers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Willing, Hampton; H. H. Hewlings, Notting Hill; J. Willing, jun., Cricklewood; A. Wingrove, 418, Camden-road; H. G. Hewlings, Ealing; W. J. Spooner, Enfield; C. Sellers, Balham.

THE PANITOLA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire certain tea plantations situated in Assam, India, and to cultivate and develop the same. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. B. White, 36, Bury-street; A. C. de Renzy, Bray; E. Wahab, Edinburgh; C. Hudson, 21, Stanley-crescent; J. Gennell, Canonbury; J. T. V. Guthrie, 35, Queen Victoria-street; U. A. de Mackindry, 30, Cambridge-gardens.

THE SANTO DOMINGO STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5050*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. The usual business of a steamship owner in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Penn, 154, Leighton-road; J. H. Carston, 125, South Lambeth-road; J. Greenbank, 300, Camden-road; G. J. Brocklesby, 9, Walbrook; S. W. Richard, 1, St. Swithin's-lane; H. P. Brocklesby, 9, Walbrook; F. H. Bilton, 35, Hornsey-street.

THE NEW YORK MILL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire lands, and erect thereon mills, weaving sheds, &c., for the purpose of carrying on, in all branches, the business of cotton spinners, doublers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Todd, Heywood; J. Ashworth, Heywood; A. Rothwell, Heywood; T. Sherwood, Heywood; R. Bell, Heywood; J. Kirshaw, Heywood; J. Lord, Heywood.

LA LAGUNA (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To acquire a certain sugar factory and estate situate in St. Salvador, and to carry on in connection therewith the business of sugar-planters, refiners, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Harrison, Holloway; L. H. Howard, Peckham; C. H. Austin, Wandsworth; E. W. Stead, 14, Water-lane; A. G. Thompson, Rotherhithe; C. E. Soames, 92, Philbeach Gardens; R. M. Pattison, Tonbridge.

THE CRANE IRON, STEEL, AND COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire certain works situated in Glamorganshire and Brecon, and to carry on the businesses of ironmasters and founders, colliery owners, and miners, steel manufacturers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. R. H. Gray, 68, Pall-Mall; F. Rey, 147, Leadenhall-street; J. D. Massey, West Dulwich; W. S. Blount, Brook's Club; A. Halcomb, West Brighton; E. G. Cavell, 11, Waterloo-place; G. H. Philpott, Beaconsfield Club.

THE LEAMINGTON SPA MINERAL WATERS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 4000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.*. To manufacture, sell, and deal in mineral and aerated waters. The subscribers are—W. E. Franklin, Leamington Spa, 25; C. R. Burgis, Leamington Spa, 50; M. B. Durant, Leamington Spa, 20; T. Spicer, Leamington Spa, 20; A. Shepherd, Leamington Spa, 20; H. Goode, Leamington Spa, 20; T. P. Jackson, Leamington Spa, 20; J. Heale, Leamington Spa, 50; W. Greening, Leamington Spa, 25.

ST. HELEN'S COAL AND CLAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* and 5*l.*. The usual business of colliery proprietors and miners, coal merchants, clay merchants, quarrymen, &c., in all branches. The subscribers are—T. F. Gamble, East Acton, 50; W. Marlborough, 29, Bishopsgate-street, 5; J. Toms, Croydon, 5; W. C. Castle, Finsbury Park, 5; T. H. Bayter, 93, Walter-street; T. Sweetland, 7, Union-court, 1; G. W. Meham, Walthamstow, 11.

THE SCOUT BOTTOM SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. The business of cotton spinners and weavers, and manufacturers of silk, wool, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Sellers, Stacksteads; G. Hitchen, Stacksteads; T. Lord, Stacksteads; J. Hoyle, Stacksteads; J. Taylor, Stacksteads; J. Maden, Stacksteads; J. Shepherd, Stacksteads.

THE TILBURY BRICKFIELDS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. The erection of kilns and other buildings for carrying on the business in the various branches of brick and tile manufacturers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Wheelodon, 46, Devonshire Chambers; H. P. Bernard, 107, Cannon-street; A. E. George, 35, Reaston-street; F. Davies, 28, Martin's-lane; C. Harrison, 69, Albert-road; E. H. A. Newman, 27, King-street; B. F. Weeks, 27, King-street.

THE MARGATE HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire by purchase the Cliftonville Hotel, and to carry on, in connection therewith, the business of hotel proprietors, restaurateurs, wine and spirit merchants, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. J. Charter, 9, Nevver-square; W. M. G. D'Avoca, Hove; J. E. Castell, 1, Queen Victoria-street; A. Mason, 16, Bernard-street; H. J. Bass, 13, Henrietta-street; F. Buchanan, Ilford; L. Jefferies, Cliftonville Hotel.

THE PORT SAID INTERNATIONAL COALING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To establish a coal depot in said locality, and to carry on there, and also in London and Cardiff, the business of coal merchants, shippers, &c. The subscribers are—J. Bovey, Cardiff, 10; T. A. Bovey, Penarth, 1; R. Phillips, Cardiff, 1; A. C. Ponsoby, Newport, 10; R. Bovey, 156, Leadenhall-street, 10; J. Ross, Alexandria, 10; R. R. Bovey, Croydon, 1.

MINERALS, CHEMICALS, AND COLOURS.—Antrim iron ore is quoted by Mr. George G. Blackwell (Liverpool)—No. 1, 10*l.*; No. 2, 9*l.*; lithomarge, 7*l.*; Cumberland, 14*l.*; to 15*l.*; Devonshire, 12*l.*; do. to 13*l.*; Spanish, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 6*d.*; I. o. b.—Barytes: Carbonate, best lump, 55*l.*; seconds, 70*l.*; common, 45*l.*; best ground, 62*l.* to 64*l.*; Sulphate: Finest lump, 35*l.*; medium, 25*l.* to 28*l.*; common, 15*l.* 6*d.* to 22*l.* 6*d.*; ground, best white, 70*l.* to 80*l.*; good medium, 50*l.* to 60*l.*; seconds, 45*l.*; common, 25*l.*—Emerystone: Best brands are in demand at 5*l.* 15*l.* to 6*l.* 10*l.*. Cryolite continues very firm. In fluor and felspar there is no change. Fullers earth (emerald brand) in demand at best lump, 50*l.*; fine impalpable ground, 77*l.*; French chalk at 9*l.* to 5*l.* 10*l.*.—Rottenstone: Lump, 8*l.*; smalls, 6*l.*.—Asbestos: Canadian rock, 16*l.* to 20*l.*. Wolfraim without change; prices are firm. Tungsten metal, 3*l.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 6*d.* per lb.; Tungsten alloy, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 6*d.* per lb. Chrome ore without change; little business doing. Manganese ore in demand, and prices are advancing. Ferro-manganese, 30 per cent., 5*l.* 15*l.*; 40 per cent., 7*l.*; 45 per cent., 8*l.* 10*l.*; 50 per cent., 9*l.*; 60 per cent., 10*l.* 15*l.*; 70 per cent., 12*l.* 2*l.* 6*d.*; 75 per cent., 13*l.* 10*l.*; 80 per cent., 14*l.* 5*l.*; 85 per cent., 15*l.* 10*l.*.—Ferro Silicon: 7 per cent., 7*l.* 2*l.* 6*d.*; 8 per cent., 8*l.* 7*l.* 6*d.*; 9 per cent., 9*l.* 5*l.*; 10 per cent., 10*l.* 10*l.*; 11 per cent., 11*l.* 10*l.*. Spiegel iron, containing 15 to 20 per cent., 6*l.*. Magnesia (containing 95 per cent. carbonate of magnesia) in fair supply at 60*l.* to 65*l.*. Bauxite (Irish Hill quality) selling freely at—first lump, 20*l.*; seconds, 15*l.*; thirds, 12*l.*; and ground, 2*l.*—Plumbago: Best Ceylon lump, 25*l.* to 35*l.*; good, 20*l.* to 21*l.*; chips, 8*l.* to 15*l.*; best Ceylon ground, 30*l.*; good qualities, 15*l.* to 15*l.* per ton.—Pumicestone: Selected lumps, 9*l.* 10*l.*. French sand, 15*l.* to 19*l.*.

Soda ash, 13*l.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* 6*d.*. Caustic soda, 60 per cent. white, 8*l.* 12*l.* 6*d.*; 60 per cent. cream, 6*l.* 5*l.*; and 70 per cent. white, 9*l.* 15*l.*; bicarbonate, 8*l.*; silicate of soda as last quoted; nitrate of soda, 10*l.* 6*d.*; tungstate of soda, 50*l.*; soda crystals, 3*l.* 15*l.*; bichromate of soda, 3*l.* 6*d.*; metallic sodium, 7*l.* 6*d.* per pound; bleaching powder, 7*l.* 10*l.*; salicake, 3*l.*; chloride of potash, 6*l.*; bichromate of potash, 3*l.* 6*d.*; carbonate of potash, 2*l.*; Montreal potash, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*l.*; chloride of baryta, 1*l.*; nitrate of baryta, 2*l.* 6*d.*; chloride of barium, 10*l.* to 14*l.*; hydrate of barium, 18*l.*; uranium, 20*l.* to 25*l.*; arsenic, 12*l.* 10*l.*. Saltpetre, crystals, 2*l.* 6*d.*; ground, 2*l.* 6*d.*; carbonate of strontia, 16*l.*; nitrate of strontia, 5*l.* 10*l.*. Sulphur, roll, 9*l.*; flour, 11*l.*; best thirds, 5*l.* 10*l.*; sulphate of copper, 22*l.* 10*l.*; white fix, 8*l.* 10*l.*. Manganese, sulphate, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 6*d.*; borate, 10*l.* to 1*l.*; hydrate of alumina, 24*l.* 10*l.*; precipitated carbonate of magnesia, 50*l.*. Muriate of ammonia, white, 3*l.*; grey, 3*l.*; verdigris, 1*l.* per pound; yellow prussiate, 1*l.* per pound; picric acid crystals, 1*l.* 5*l.* per pound; refined borax, 3*l.* 10*l.*.

Ochrer—Oxfordshire, 11*l.*, 13*l.*, 15*l.*, and 17*l.*; Derbyshire, 45*l.* to 55*l.*; Welsh, best, 55*l.* to 62*l.* 6*d.*; seconds, 50*l.* to 55*l.*; common, 17*l.* 6*d.* to 18*l.*; Irish, 50*l.* to 60*l.*; Devonshire, 40*l.* to 50*l.*; French, J. O. C., 55*l.* to 57*l.* 6*d.*; and M. O. C., 62*l.* 6*d.* to 65*l.*.—Umbur: Turkish, cargoes to arrive, 40*l.* to 50*l.*; spot, 70*l.* to 75*l.*; and Devonshire, 55*l.* to 57*l.* 6*d.*; starch powder, 30*l.*; white lead, 22*l.* 10*l.*; red lead, 16*l.* to 17*l.*; orange lead, 22*l.* 10*l.*.—Oxide of Zinc: V. M. No. 1, 21*l.* 10*l.*; V. M. No. 2, 21*l.* 5*l.*; B. No. 2, 19*l.*.—Vanadium red, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*l.*.—Cobalt: Prepared oxide, 1*l.*; black, 10*l.*; blue, 6*l.* 6*d.*.—Zaffres: No. 1, 3*l.* 6*d.*; No. 2, 2*l.* 6*d.*.—Terra alba, finest white, 6*l.* 6*d.*; good, 5*l.* 6*d.*; rouge, best, 2*l.*; ditto for jewellers, 1*l.* per pound; drop black, 25*l.* to 28*l.* 6*d.*; Paris white, 6*l.*; emerald green, 10*l.* per pound; vermillionette, 10*l.* per pound.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ECTON COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, Mr. JAMES JUDD, C.C., in the chair.

Mr. F. STANBING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors. The accounts and the report of Mr. W. Bowman, the manager, and of Mr. W. Sowerby, C.E., F.G.S., were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report which had been read by the secretary was, he hoped, sufficiently short, concise, and instructive; but the shareholders had also received the very important report from their manager, and they had had the opportunity of reading it and considering its bearing on the matters which interested them. The directors were anxious that they should be in a position to give the shareholders the fullest information as to the character of the property, their expectations and hopes in connection with it, and the reasons for those hopes and expectations. They had, therefore, in addition to the monthly reports received since the date of the commencement of operations at the mine, obtained from Mr. Bowman, the manager, an exhaustive report on the present condition of the property, and to enter into matters in such a way that the shareholders might be in the same position as the directors with regard to the latest information from the property. In addition to that, the directors felt that it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders in every way if they called upon Mr. Sowerby, to whom was at first entrusted the investigation of the merits of the property and the probability of its becoming a successful mine, now that a vast amount of preliminary work had been accomplished, to go over the mine again with the fresh facilities which were now offered to him to see whether he could confirm the expectations which he held out originally, and could say whether those expectations were likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Sowerby's opinion on the whole of the existing condition of things, he was happy to say was most satisfactory. Mr. Sowerby was fortunately present to answer any questions which the shareholders might wish to put to him. Of course the report went somewhat further than the board could go, as they had not the special and technical knowledge of the writer, but it was the more satisfactory, as it bore out to the full the cautious statements made with regard to their property by their manager, Mr. Bowman. The directors were devoting themselves in every possible way to the interests of the company, and it was, beyond all things, important that they should have the confidence of the shareholders in connection with the property which had been placed in their hands to conduct for them. The result of the past 12 months' operations, shortly stated, was, that a great deal of most important preliminary work had been done. The property, as the shareholders were aware, extended over about 1000 acres, it was nearly four miles in circumference, and 1½ mile in length. With a mine of that size, which had been for a long time unworked, there was naturally an immense amount of preliminary work necessary to be done before it could be rendered workable. Happily, in Mr. Bowman they had a man who had been accustomed all his life to mining work, and who knew not only what should be done and how it should be done, but who also knew how to obtain the necessary machinery and all the various things that were needful in the exploration of the mine at the lowest possible price. Here he might refer to one or two items in the balance-sheet which had been presented, and which, he hoped, was sufficiently clear to inform the shareholders fully of the financial affairs of the company. They would find, on referring to the balance-sheet, that about one-half as much had been expended on labour as there had been expended on plant and machinery—in other words, that their money, up to the present time, had been consumed, and necessarily consumed, much more largely in the preparation of the instruments by which they were ultimately to obtain the wealth of the mine than in labour itself. He need hardly tell the shareholders that this condition of things would be altered. From this time forward, when more money would be spent in labour and less in machinery. Some of the shareholders, with, perhaps, natural impatience, had, from time to time, called upon the directors to expend more rapidly the funds at their disposal, so that they might be enabled to see at once whether the expectations which had been held out to them were to be fulfilled, or whether the property was one of those mines which had been thoroughly and effectually worked out, and from which nothing was to be expected. The reports would show that it was necessary, in order to do justice to the mine and to lay open those portions of the property which were most likely to make returns immediately, to go over the immense tract of ground of which he had spoken. It would readily be seen that it would have been unwise to spend any large amount of money at any given point; but he was happy to tell the shareholders that the results of their advance in this regard, these investigations and rummaging, was to establish the fact that in the Water Bank and Clayton Mines they undoubtedly possessed a very large amount of wealth, which would be developed for the benefit of the shareholders very shortly; indeed he thought he might say that in the early spring of next year they would be in a position to dress and send ore to market. There was already sufficient ore discovered to justify that expectation. The Water Bank and Clayton Mines were those which would be worked more particularly, without, however, neglecting other portions of the mine of importance. Turning again to the balance-sheet, it might not be out of the way to say that in the original prospectus there was an authorised issue of 50,000 shares; but it was decided that at first only one-half of that issue should be allotted. The directors pledged themselves that unless the shareholders were called together and were satisfied with the wisdom of issuing the other moiety of the shares of the company that they should not be issued. They were exceedingly anxious that the shareholders should be called into their councils, and that they should advise with the board with regard to the future before making any further advance from them. It would be observed that 25,000 shares had been allotted, the additional three being in consequence of the original signature to the memorandum, and these 25,000 shares included the 10,500 fully paid shares issued to the vendors in payment for the property. There was a balance that could be called up on those shares amounting to £207*l.*, and on the other side it would be seen that there was a further sum of about 3000*l.*; so that practically they had 3135*l.* at the date of the closing of the accounts to call up. It would, therefore, be seen that the company was still in possession of funds with which to continue the development of the property. The accounts and the reports, which show how the funds with which the directors had been entrusted had been expended, and they would show that the company was in a position to go on with the two mines, where they had the most encouraging prospects of immediate success. He need scarcely say that the directors had had to consider a variety of matters, as to which of the mines should be developed with the greatest expedition, as to how much money should be expended in machinery at one part or the other; but everything had been done under the guidance of Mr. Bowman, whose experience and knowledge was known to them, and could hardly be equalled. Everything had been done with immense care, and he had no hesitation in saying that if in the statement of expenditure they had put the plant and machinery, which had cost them 3146*l.*, at its actual value, they would have entered it at 6000*l.*, for, undoubtedly, the plant and machinery was worth something like double the amount paid for it. This was owing to the fact that they had been able to purchase under very favourable circumstances machinery exactly suited to their purposes, much of it having been bought from the price of old iron. Having invited discussion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. HAMPSON, in seconding the motion, said it was a matter of very great importance to the shareholders that the work had been done in so careful and economical a manner. Mr. BEDFORD had much pleasure in supporting the motion. He represented at that meeting not only his own interest, and that of his firm, but also a large number of shareholders who had joined the company on their recommendation. Mr. Bedford said that he was certainly most gratified to them as shareholders. It proved to them how truthfully and carefully the prospectus was drawn, upon which the shares were subscribed, and he thought it also proved that there were clever and honest men engaged in mining whose advice the British public might follow with safety. The significant manner in which the forecasts of their local manager, Mr. Bowman had been borne out was highly satisfactory, while he thought that the original forecasts in Mr. Sowerby's reports, and their seeming early realisation was most marvellous. These gentlemen were, of course, experts, but it had always appeared to him from the first as self-evident that the Ecton Mine would become a gigantic success, and he was quite satisfied now that time and money would prove that he had not been mistaken. Such discoveries as they were making at the present time were rare. It was rare indeed to find ore in such large bodies as they were finding it, and it was also extremely rare to find it of such high percentage; and he thought most of the shareholders would go away from that meeting congratulating themselves upon being shareholders in this company, and that they would feel that in proportion to the number of shares they held, so that they had got hold of a very good thing. The accounts were placed before the shareholders in a very clear and intelligible manner, and they proved to them that, unlike a great many companies of which they heard so much, this company was not started with ridiculously insufficient capital, but with a solid 25,000*l.*; and after paying for the leaves they had about 14,500*l.* left. With that amount they had been enabled, as the Chairman had stated, to go to the best markets, and to buy their machinery and plant at an extraordinarily low price. An item which was frequently a heavy charge in the balance-sheet of a young company was, in this case, he was happy to say, conspicuous by its absence—he referred to the item of preliminary expenses. After paying for all the preliminary charges in connection with the development of the property, they were now left with a clear 9000*l.* of unexpended capital, and with good prospects of early returns. Perhaps the Chairman or the manager would be able to inform them how far the 9000*l.* would be sufficient for their purposes, and what their views were with respect to the capital already reserved?

The CHAIRMAN said there were one or two other points which, it seemed to him, it would be advisable to mention. One was the very important matter of Mr. Sowerby's report. He might mention the first of all aspects and reported upon the property not by the wish of the directors or those who were interested in the mine, but at the request of a gentleman who was anxious to see what the probabilities of success were before he joined the directorate; and before, in fact, he took the very considerable interest in the company which he had since done.

Mr. W. W. URWICK remarked that as he had introduced Mr. Sowerby he might state why he had taken that step. When he was asked to join the company as a director, having had some experience in economical management, he had had confidence to inspect the mine, and to advise him whether he would be justified in devoting his time and his money to its development. Mr. Sowerby was recommended to him by two gentlemen as an expert in whom implicit reliance might be placed. He therefore requested Mr. Sowerby to go down to the property and to tell him whether he thought that as a speculation it was worth spending time and money upon, and the report he received agreed with those questions affirmatively. Besides this, he (the speaker) saw the agent of the Duke of Devonshire, and ascertained that the mine was given up by the previous owners on account of the water, and thereupon he had visited the mine to see whether this company would have any difficulty in dealing with the

water. Mr. Bowman showed him everything, and had proved to him that they would have no difficulty in pumping the water out of the mine. Upon a careful examination of the property he saw quite enough to induce him to take an interest in the company, and to join the board. His colleagues and himself had worked heartily together, and with the determination that the mine should be worked economically. The system on which they were working would be believed commendable to the shareholders, and if they always followed in other companies the principle upon which this company was going shareholders would not have to regret the losses which so frequent in mining and other ventures. To his mind it was a very important consideration that the vendor's faith in the property was such that he had accepted payment for it entirely in shares.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether any idea could be given of the quantity of ore recently developed?

Mr. HAMPSON wished to know whether anything was being done at the Swallow Mine?—The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that but little work had at present been done at the Swallow Mine. Several of the shareholders had already visited the property, and he trusted that many more would do so next year.

Mr. HAMPSON was gratified to find that very few shares had changed hands. Some time ago some calculations attempted to damage the property by a very unfair means; but it was quite clear that those who possessed shares did not respond in the way it was hoped for.

The CHAIRMAN said, as to the question with regard to the capital in hand and to be called, it would be impossible to say exactly how long the 9000l. would last them. That would, of course, depend upon circumstances. If, as they hoped, the Clayton Mine should yield considerable returns, they would devote themselves to that mine more than they had hitherto done; but, speaking generally, he believed the amount would be sufficient to carry on the effectual development of the mine for the next nine or twelve months. If it should seem necessary to spend the money in six months the directors would not hesitate to spend it. Of course, ground which could not be worked by the old miners, could now, with their improved appliances, be worked profitably. He hoped that the shareholders would not part with their shares. Some persons had tried their little best to frighten the shareholders, but their efforts had failed so far. He and his colleagues certainly did not intend to part with their shares. He might add that there were present at that meeting, in person and by proxy, the holders of 15,706 shares, and he congratulated them on the fact that nothing whatever had occurred to diminish their faith in the property, but that, on the other hand, everything tended to show the truth of the counsel which he knew more about mining matters than he could pretend to personally.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. WILLIAM BOWERBY, O.B., F.G.S., having confirmed the statement made by Mr. Urwick with regard to the circumstances under which he first visited the mine, said he had no doubt of the value of the property. There was an immense amount of debris at surface, and there was everything to indicate that an immense amount of work had been done. The mineral could be easily extracted, and it was of a valuable character, and, consequently, he had no hesitation in advising Mr. Urwick to connect himself with the company. They had got the mine at a ridiculously low figure. He had carefully examined the deeper workings and the stratification of the property, and he had seen the big lode of copper, which had been cut into. It was green carbonate of copper, which was a certain indication of the value of the lode, and it was a continuation of the large lode, which had hitherto been worked. He could, therefore, speak of the property with the greater degree of certainty, not as a matter of speculation, but as one of fact. The stuff was there, and it now only remained for them to develop the property, and as soon as the necessary arrangements were made to dress the ore they might well put on a couple of hundred men to take it out. With regard to the Swallow Mine, there was at surface a clear indication of the continuation of the copper lode. The mine had been comparatively little opened, but the value of the workings should be continued until they met the Dale vein. The shareholders possessed a property of immense value in the very centre of the country, consequently there could be but little expenditure for the carriage of the produce and the fuel necessary to work the engines. There was an immense population of working miners all over the county, and, consequently, there could be no difficulty with regard to labour. He believed that the deeper they went the greater would be the mass of copper met with. The property somewhat resembled the Rio Tinto Mine, with this difference, that the Rio Tinto Company, while the cost of working it ought to be much less. They had, he might say, married a rich widow, and they had only to hang up their hats and be thankful. They could not have a better manager than Mr. Bowman. Everything was being done properly and economically. With regard to the future of copper, by a process recently discovered by the Vivians there seemed every probability that copper would again be largely used for ships, sheathing, and, if so, the copper trade would of course be largely benefited.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Mr. Bowerby's report should be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. G. JACKMAN, in seconding the motion, said he had visited the property, and had been very much pleased with it. He suggested that the shareholders should be furnished with a plan of the workings, and he asked to what extent rock-drills were being employed?—Mr. W. BOWMAN (the manager) said the amount of ore found at present in prospect was small, because they had only a short time in which to develop anything in depth. As to the Swallow Mine, they had driven a few fathoms in the deep adit, and working would shortly be resumed in it. He believed that the Swallow Mine would be a very promising trial. They were seldom without copper in the adit, and they had the spring of water there by which large deposits of copper were always accompanied. As to the expenditure, that would depend very much upon the advice of the shareholders to the board with regard to the rate of progress which should be maintained. He was spending the money very cautiously, and if so advised by the board he could carry on the operations at a very reasonable rate for a couple of years with the present capital; but he could also carry on very economically spend it in one year. Either way was practicable, and both promised success, and it was for the shareholders to determine whether the money should be spent quickly, or spread over a greater length of time. What he had seen of the property had satisfied him that the mine should be laid out in a substantial and permanent manner. At the Water Bank Mine, which they were most anxious to put forward first, they would start two rock-drills immediately. He had bought the drills at less than half the usual cost, and they were now equal to new.

Mr. DAVEY: Have you rock-drills for the Clayton Mine?—He had not yet purchased the drills for that mine as he wished to test one which had lately been brought out by the Taylors, of Sandicroft Foundry, which seemed to be a great improvement on any drill yet brought out. In reply to a further question, Mr. Bowman said he had received a letter from the mine that morning, which stated that everything was going on nicely. The water was going down about 1 ft. a day, which was very good progress seeing that they were unwatering a very large chamber. The ore at the 50 was looking better than when he (Mr. Bowman) left, as it was also in the 80, and this was very important, as they had nearly whole ground between the 50 and 80 levels.

Col. E. Ross having referred to the excellent prospects of the mine, and to the excellent management of Mr. Bowman, expressed the hope that the operations would be pushed on as rapidly as possible, so that the results for which they were working might soon be obtained.

Mr. W. COLEMAN supported this view, and the CHAIRMAN stated that as it was the evident wish of the shareholders that the work should be pushed forward energetically, the board would only be too happy to carry those wishes into effect.

The motion with regard to Mr. Bowerby's report was then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Messrs. Pannell and Co. as auditors of the company for the ensuing year.—Mr. DAVEY seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. COLEMAN proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bowman.—Mr. LOUIS ENMANUEL seconded the proposition, which was carried, and briefly responded to by Mr. Bowman.

On the motion of Col. E. Ross, seconded by Mr. HAMPSON, a similar compliment was passed to Mr. Bowerby, and to the Chairman and directors.

The meeting then closed.

AKANKOO (GOLD COAST) MINING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Thursday.

Colonel GEORGE ARBUTHNOT in the chair.

Mr. C. E. LONG (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that he regretted to have to inform them that in consequence of a severe attack of bronchitis Mr. George Cavendish Taylor (their Chairman) was unable to be present, and he said that one felt at a great disadvantage in being called upon at the last moment to occupy the position he did. He had not had the opportunity to consider how he should address them which one would like. Before going any further it would be satisfactory to give them some information relative to what they were doing at the mine which had been received within the last few days, and since the report was printed. They would be pleased to hear that a shipment of gold had been made and had arrived, being now in possession of the Bank of England; but it could not be got without the signature of the Chairman. It was obtained from a crushing showing a yield of 6 dwts. to the ton. They must not take that as any criterion that future crushings will yield that amount, still less must they consider that because they have only obtained this moderate yield they have not got a valuable mine. He would now ask the secretary to read to them three letters they had received from the Coast. These proceeded to state that the directors were exceedingly anxious that a shipment of gold should be made, a consignment had been forwarded of 29 ozs. 2 dwts., the assay of which had not been made, but was judged to be 950 fine. The mill was at time of writing running well. Mine work had been carried on pretty briskly in No. 1 tunnel during the month. The east drift had been driven 1716 ft. during the month, all in solid quartz, and looking very well. The thickness of the reef varied between 3 and 4 ft. thick, and showed no signs of narrowing. No. 1 drift has altogether yielded during the month some 170 tons of quartz. There had been some trouble in replacing a number of legs of the timbering which had given way in various parts of the tunnel, but in no case has the work suffered any interruption. The stope going west is now 14 ft. in length, and shows a good reef of quartz 2 ft. thick. The letters further state that they had come across a number of veins and pockets of quartz, which prospect very well in the drive, and they have at present a feeder of quartz of good quality, over 6 in. thick, in the face of the drift. Mill sheets were enclosed showing the number of hours the mill was running, the weight of quartz crushed, and other particulars. The working of the mills was very satisfactory. The battery-boxes were now perfectly watertight, and giving no trouble whatever since they had been caulked with hard wood wedges. The automatic feed had been discontinued, as it did not answer well, and this was by no means uncommon when labour was cheap and quite unskilled, and they were feeding by hand very successfully. The high duty of the mill—5 cwt. of hard quartz per hour for each battery—proves that the mill is doing well, particularly when the slow speed of working is taken into account. The Chairman then continued to say there were both satisfactory and unsatisfactory points in connection with the mine. The unsatisfactory points were—first, that they had not gone into ounces of gold at once; that the yield of the crushing had only been about 6 dwts. to the ton; and, secondly, that the boiler they had at the mine was not

sufficient for their purposes. The boiler had been constructed with a furnace for the consumption of wood; but it was found from actual experience that the wood obtainable was not like that of California, and that they were not able with the present furnace room to create enough power. Some of the satisfactory points were that they found the natives, when they understood the work, could be willing to work at night, so that they might have night and day shifts. They would see the importance of this, as the more quartz they could pass through the mill the greater would be the return. Then, again, the gold is of such a character that little of it is lost, another important fact. The health of their men, too, was excellent; they had had no single death, and in that respect they could well compare with any other mine on the coast. He then went on to say that the important point for them to consider and discuss was the question of raising fresh capital to work the mine. Facts had to be faced. They had not a sufficient amount to continue working the mine in the manner it was now proposed to. The principal source of new expenses was the determination to sink the shaft and drive on a lower level. While he considered they had got possession of a valuable mine, which would yield gold in every part, it was thought that a better yield would result from quartz taken at a greater depth. They had found that the natives had been at work on their property before them, and experience had proved that they never worked quartz which did not yield about 2 cwt. per ton; but when they had dug down as far as the water level they had stopped. Then there was the new boiler to be provided; with the present one they could only keep 10 stamps going. If they had 40 stamps working they could, he thought, pay dividends; while with only 20 they could, at any rate, pay their way and not make a loss. He should like to draw up resolutions to be presented to the next meeting for increasing the capital of the company 20,000l. There were two ways in which this might be done—first, by the issue of preference shares, bearing (say) 10 per cent. interest, allotted to the shareholders at 2s. per share; and, secondly, the issue of debentures. By following the latter plan it would be more easy to get the money outside themselves, but there were two great objections to it. First, they would have to pay the interest out of the principal, and secondly the security given would have to be on the property and plant, on which they had spent so much; therefore, the board favoured the issue of preference shares. In conclusion he said that he thought he had gone over the whole of the ground, at any rate so far as he was able to from the few minutes he had to prepare, but he should be pleased to answer, so far as he could, any questions which might be put to him. He then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. F. W. RAINE, in seconding the resolution, said they wished they had a larger shipment of gold from their mine; but even this, small as it was, showed a contrast to other mines near them, which had not made any shipments at all. It was important that they should go on developing their property, and for this reason it was necessary to have more machinery. They must sink their shaft to a lower depth, when they expected that the reef would yield a much better return. He thought it must be to the advantage of every shareholder to contribute a little more to the development of the mine. It was unsatisfactory to continue working along the reef above the water level. The natives or some one else had been there before them and cleared away most of the quartz, filling up their workings with earth, but they had been stopped by the water. Now, taking into consideration the fact that the natives will not work quartz yielding less than 2 cwt. to the ton, and the fact that they work down to the water level and then are stopped, and the fact that generally it has been found that the quartz is more productive below the water level, he thought if they strike lower they may achieve greater results than did the natives who originally worked the property. But for that fresh capital was required. Accidents might happen, and if they had no capital they would be under very awkward conditions. He advised them to carry on the mine to a more successful point. They had made no concealments, and he hoped they would not see any reason to be anything but hopeful. It was clear that the boiler power must be done at once. It would be wise to purchase a fresh one with a little capital still left. A new one would cost about 2500l. without the heavy charges for freight, but there was a possibility of their getting a second-hand one on the coast. That, of course, was a matter for the directors to consider. All, however, depended on getting the necessary capital.

A SHAREHOLDER then said that Mr. Lane (agent) should state his views of the state of the property before the shareholders should say anything which might commit themselves.

Mr. LANE then with the aid of diagrams described the workings. He said that the hill which they were working had they found been completely honey-combed by the natives, who had taken away the quartz, and the workings done by them had been filled up with earth. He thought that they should not be able to get quartz yielding more than 5 dwts. or 5 dwts. to the ton from their present workings, and advocated the sinking of the shaft below the water level, for which, of course, they would require capital to provide necessary pumping apparatus, &c.

Mr. GRANT, who stated that he was one of the largest shareholders in the company, said his faith in the mine was not at all shaken. At the last meeting he had spoken in favour of Mr. Lane, their agent, but now he was sorry to say he was obliged to say judgment upon him. He thought that they should not be taken in by the gentleman at all, but only concerning his position as agent. He then quoted various extracts from letters and reports of Mr. Lane, in which his conclusions were not borne out by the results, and he thought that they should not depend on him for the future. He did not think that they should risk the success of the company. If the 4000l. that was still left of their capital was used by an expert who had made gold mining his special forte, he thought successful results would follow. Mr. Lane was a good general engineer, but he did not know enough concerning mining. He had done his best, no doubt, but he had made great errors of judgment. It was, he thought, essential that there should be a change of management, and then the mine might be put in the foremost position among mining companies.

A SHAREHOLDER stated that it was a lamentable fact that they, after spending 40,000l., were in their present state.

Mr. HANLEY said he had been favoured with a kind and polite note to the agent, giving him permission to view the mine, which he had done, and he was certainly of opinion that the work done by Mr. Lane had been well carried out, and that the state in the faces looked as well as his return he brought more so. With regard to raising fresh capital, he would say do nothing of the sort. There was 4000l. left and 3000 tons of ore on the surface, the treatment of which would pay the product. In his opinion, the property was a valuable one.

After some discussion it was stated by Mr. GRANT that it was his intention to call together at his office some of the largest shareholders to draw up a programme of how the mine was to be conducted in the future, and that at the next meeting they would state what conclusion they had arrived at.

The report was then put to the meeting, but it was only understood to be recommended, and not adopted, further discussion upon it being postponed till next meeting.

Mr. HANLEY stated that he was going out to the Coast at once, and would be happy to serve the company in any way he could.

The meeting then terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LINEARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. WILLIAM COX (the Chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. HENRY SWAFFIELD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the observations which he would have to make in moving the adoption of the report and accounts would be very few, because really what he had to say to the shareholders could be compressed into very few sentences. He might congratulate the shareholders on the fact that, notwithstanding the dreadful state of depression in which the lead market had been, they had been enabled during the past half-year to pay a dividend of 3s. per share, being the same amount as the dividend paid in the preceding six months. The other day, just after the reports were out, he met a shareholder in the street, who addressed him in this way: "Why, with all these economies you have been making during the past 12 or 18 months, if you had made them before we should have had dividends considerably more than we have had." But really the economies recently made had had very little to do with the matter. The pith of the matter was given in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Shaw's report, where he stated that—“Everything possible had been done to ensure economy and success in the working of this establishment, and my efforts have been well seconded by the regularity and low rates of the coal railway and shipping companies.” Of course, any economies which they had had in their power to make had been made; but really economy had been done down to the lowest figure possible before the bad times set in. They, however, had reasonable people to deal with in Spain. They had there a reasonable Government, which had released the company from taxation, and reasonable railway directors, who when they saw that lead was at such a price that the company would possibly make no dividend, and that probably they might be driven to cease work altogether, like sensible men reduced the rates of carriage very considerably both up and down, thereby allowing the company to make a profit. These were, of course, only temporary arrangements made to meet the existing depression, and when the depression passed away, if it ever did, they would resume the original rate of payment to the railway company, and probably the Government would be down upon the company too. The shipowners had done the same thing, and a saving of 2s. or 3s. a ton on the freight of lead, coal, and coke had been effected. He desired to say one or two words upon a subject which he had heard of and read a good deal about lately—the suggestion that the English Government should impose a tax upon the lead coming from Spain, or, practically, upon the produce of the Lineares, Alamillos, and Fortuna Companies. He wished to point out that these were not Spanish companies, and, indeed, if anybody had a complaint to make, it was the Spanish people, because these companies took away their riches without giving them anything in return. They represented in the three companies 321 Englishmen and English ladies; every officer employed was English, and the only employment given to the Spaniards was the more mechanical labour. He claimed, therefore, that they, at all events, should be exempt from any sort of taxation as that suggested, even if it were wise, in any case, that such a taxation should be imposed. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. PARTINGTON, in seconding the motion, asked whether anything was being done with the Majada Honda Mine?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the Majada Honda Mine had been given up, or “renounced,” as it was called. They had sold the engine and everything which was saleable.

Mr. PARTINGTON asked if it was not a pity to give the property up at present? It seemed probable that lead would advance in price.

The CHAIRMAN said, that to have kept the mine going would have absorbed the profits from the other mines, and left the shareholders without a dividend. They could not hold the mine and cease working it; they must either work it or give it up.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether Mr. Taylor could give the meeting any additional information?—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR said it would be noticed that in reference to Warne's Mine Mr. Tonkin stated that in the 130 ft. level, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, a splendid body of ore ground had been opened up, giving an area of 2 acres of 2 to the fathom. For some time past Mr. Tonkin had expressed the opinion that this piece of ground would develop a rich body of ore, and within the past fortnight he had written emphatically on

that point. It would be evident, from a glance at the section of the mine, that a very large reserve of ore was being opened up in this mine. Within the past six months the distance driven had not been very large, but it had been about six or eight courses of ore that there was an addition of probably 300 or 400 tons of ore in that one place. This was further satisfactory to us as miners, because it was a very material improvement in the deepest point in the mine, which was, of course, far more important than any improvement at a shallow depth. It was mentioned at the preceding meeting that a communication had been made between Warne's and Pell's shaft by a long cross-cut. The water had since been pumped not only from Pell's, but also from Warne's Mine by the engine at Pell's. Further experience had fully proved the great advantage derived from that work. It had been a work of some considerable expense, and this expense had been charged to the costs from time to time; indeed, this was one of the numerous savings which was enabling this company to pass through the long period of depression in the price of lead they were now experiencing. Pell's Mine the 135 had not turned out so well as could have been expected. The sinking of the shaft was, however, going on as rapidly as possible, and they could only hope that in the next level below—the 135 ft. level—the lode might again prove as productive as it had been in the 120 fathom level. There was every reason to hope and believe that this would be the case. With regard to the Quinientos Mine, the reserves of ore were well maintained, and a considerable quantity had been opened up in the 100 and 115 fathom levels in the neighbourhood of Taylor's shaft. Altogether the shareholders might be away feeling hopeful as to the position of the mine; while with regard to the price of lead that was certainly looking more cheerful than it did a month ago, the quotation at that time being better than it had been for some months past. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. WILDE, said they had sold lead without any silver in it at 10s. 15d. per ton. They generally got from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a ton extra for silver-lead, and sometimes as much as 15s. a ton extra.

On the motion of Mr. PARTINGTON, seconded by Mr. BODLEY, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors. The meeting then closed.

FORTUNA COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. ROBERT HENRY (the Chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. HENRY SWAFFIELD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The reports and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the reports were so full as to leave very little to be said in moving their adoption. There was a good deal of monotony about the proceedings, their only fluctuations to notice being those in their dividends. There, however, although the payments were not as large as could be wished, they had never failed to pay a dividend, nor did he think they would do so in the future, at all events for some years to come. With about 8000l. in hand there was some considerable vitality in the concern, which, he hoped, enabled them to meet the shareholders for some time to come without disappointment. The reserves of ore were carefully preserved, for it would be a bad system of mining to pull out the ore to a larger extent than was desirable when prices were so low. The directors would, indeed, give an indifferent dividend than that at the end of the next six months, that the mines were irretrievably damaged by the undue taking away of the reserves. They were working on the principle of prudence, and he hoped to the satisfaction of the shareholders, even though they were not getting very rich over it. The tributers had, as he had said, aided the success of the company very largely, and the prospects of the mine were certainly very cheering. That morning they had had one of the best reports received for some time past. The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. LONGUEUX seconded the motion.

Mr. WILDE said he was glad to see that they were putting by something to the reserve fund.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Articles of Association compelled them to add not less than 5 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. on the amount of the dividend every half year to the reserve fund.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, replying to a question, said that with regard to the Canada Inco Mine he was sorry that they were not able to speak of any great discovery there during the past six months; but there had scarcely been any ground for expecting that any great discovery would be made, because in driving the 110 ft. level, east of Lowndes', they were aware that they would have to pass the piece of ground which was sterile in the level above. At Los Salidos, however, they had progressed very satisfactorily. At the 180 ft. level they had within the last fortnight made a very good discovery. The report from the superintendent stated that the “145” had laid open a great length of splendid lode, and is doing well at present.” Below that, in the 160 and 175, the lode had been disordered for some considerable time by cross-courses after cross-courses, and for a long time the working was unproductive. He believed, however, that this had been overcome, the discovery in the 180, to which the Chairman had referred having proved that they were getting into a fresh piece of very productive ground, which he hoped would be very rich. Otherwise the reserves had been fully maintained, and he was quite sure that the property was in as good a position to meet the times of a rise in lead as any property he knew of. They were in a position to put out very large returns at a very low cost. Economies had been made in every direction, and he thought the shareholders might rest well satisfied with the position of their property at the present moment.

Mr. WILDE said he supposed the wages paid were still very low.

Mr. TAYLOR replied in the affirmative, adding that in consequence of the stoppage of a great number of mines in the neighbourhood they had the pick of the labour, and they now had a superior class of men working on the property to what they had some years ago.

Mr. WILDE proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.—Mr. PARTINGTON seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The meeting then closed.

ALAMILLOS COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. ROBERT HENRY in the chair.

Mr. HENRY SWAFFIELD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN referred with regret to the absence of Mr. John Philipps Judd (the Chairman of the company), owing to indisposition, and then said that unfortunately the dividend which the company was able to pay this year was not a particularly good one. There had been several reasons for this fact, which were beyond the control of the directors. Unfortunately the mines had not yielded so much ore as on some former occasions, while the price, as the shareholders were all well aware, had been ruinously low, and, therefore, had not been materially treasured upon, perhaps not at all; but at the same time the working had been equal in amount to what they had been on former occasions. They were just in this position, as he had remarked at a previous meeting, that but for the very bad times in Spain they would be worse off than they actually were, for in consequence of the shutting up of several mines in the neighbourhood a great many men were thrown out of employment, and some of the unfortunate miners were willing to come and scratch about the property of the company in the hope of getting something to eat out of a very poor living. In this way they assisted the company, for they got the ore raised by these men at a price which yielded the company a fair profit. They had still a very handsome cash balance in hand, so that under no circumstances were they likely to have to stop working, and they could only live in hopes that before any of the balance was exhausted they might be in a better condition. In any circumstances they would be able to hold their own, and wait for better times. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. S. J. WILDE seconded the motion.

Mr. WILKINSON asked why it was that the rent of the superintendent's house did not appear in the accounts now presented?—The SECRETARY replied that the rent was paid annually, and would appear in the next accounts. In reply to a question with regard to the increased cost at the desilvering works, the secretary stated that the increased cost, amounting to about 6d. per ton, arose from these circumstances. Mr. Shaw, in common with all other officials of the company in Spain, had been making great efforts to economise in all directions; but the efforts made at Cordova to reduce expenses resulted in a strike amongst the men, and to get some of them to work again Mr. Shaw had temporarily given them a higher rate of wages, and by the exercise of firmness and discretion the whole of the men had been induced to go back to work.

The motion was then put and carried *sen, dis*.

Mr. TAYLOR, in reply to Mr. WILKINSON, said there were very few lead mines which were not being worked at a loss at the present time, and fewer still which were yielding any profit to those by whom they were worked. Mr. Taylor added that, although the returns had not been quite so large as had been expected, there was really not the slightest cause for uneasiness. They were not at all alarmed at the fact that the company's property was of very great extent, with an immense length of lode, which was worked at a large number of places. It had, therefore, always been felt with regard to this property that the average result which was brought about was remarkably steady for a mining venture, and he believed that steadiness was likely to be maintained in the future. They had now in the eastern part of the mine an improvement in the upper ground to a comparatively shallow depth—40 or 50 fms. from surface. In Mr. Taylor's report it was stated that “in the 50 ft. level, driving west of San Victor's shaft, the lode has been very changeable, and in July and August opened up a great length of valuable lode, at one time worth 1 ton in a fathom.” This was a larger yield than they usually had in the Alamillos Mine. In San Victor's shaft they had looked with great interest for a considerable time past on the 50 ft. level, and this had recently opened up some rich ground, yielding an average of 3 tons to the fathom. Sinking the shaft below that level had been carried on, and it would be easily understood that considerable anxiety was felt as to what the result of the driving at a lower depth would be. With regard to this point, Mr. Tonkin reported that “San Victor's engine shaft will reach the necessary depth for a 50 ft. level by the end of next month, when a very short cross-cut will intersect the lode, which, if found as good as the level above, will give us years of driving in rich ore ground. There is also a good shoot of ore west of the shaft.” If these anticipations were verified they would have a very valuable piece of ground. In the deepest level in the mine—the 130, east of Taylor's—they had not had any considerable amount of ore, but this was now reported as having improved, and was worth 4½ tons of ore to the fathom. The temporary falling off in the returns was not a matter to cause them any anxiety. Alamillos had this great advantage—that the lode was so productive was very easily excavated, and at a very small cost per fathom. He could, with great confidence, tell the shareholders that their property was in every way in the condition which they would wish it to be in.

On the motion of Mr. WILDE, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting then closed.

WEST MARY ANN.—At a meeting of adventurers, Liskeard, on Wednesday, it was resolved to suspend all operations, and offer the mine as a going concern.

SCOTTISH-AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The report and accounts prepared for the forthcoming meeting have been issued to the shareholders. With regard to the Lambton Colliery, the report states that 127,609 tons of coal had been sold for the half-year ended June 30, realising a net profit of 18,808. 18s. 10d. The coal trade of New South Wales having continued active, the colliery has been fully employed. The price has remained at 11s. a ton, and the production of the colliery and their workmen have been satisfactory. The machinery, buildings, railway, and colliery plant is in good order, and the ventilation satisfactory. On the Cadia properties the small drainage and ventilation under the supervision of Capt. Holman have been engaged in prospecting and working several shafts, but owing to the long continued drought which prevailed, the creeks whence the company obtained alluvial gold had been dried up, and they had only obtained a few ounces of gold. Important work has been done, however, in preparing for washing alluvium when water should be available. On the East Cadia Sluice Claim a deep shaft, 35 fms. had been driven in the bed rock to intersect the deep run of the alluvial gold, partially tested in the north-east portion of this ground. In the western part of this ground another deep shaft 45 fms. long has intersected the deep run of alluvial gold washdirt going westerly. Two men have been engaged in testing the Iron Duke claim, west of the hill, with the hope of discovering a gold-bearing vein. Two men have raised 40 to 50 tons of stone from the Western Reefs, which, if found to yield payable quantities they will continue to work. The second-hand water-wheel purchased some time since is working well. The copper furnace has been rebuilt, and smelting the ore on hand will not be long proceeded. The general revenue account shows a profit of 22,746. 2s. 5d. for the half-year's operations.

FOREIGN MINES.

AMALILLOS.—Oct. 8: The lode in the 20, driving west of San Martin's shaft is changeable, its present value being 1/4 ton per fathom. In the 20, driving west of Santa Agueda's shaft, the lode is very promising, and is being cheaply opened up; yielding 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 50, driving west of Santa Agueda's shaft, is strong, laying open profitable ore ground, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the 85, driving east of San Enrique's shaft, the lode is a little better than it was, and yields stones of ore. The lode in the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is more open and promising than it has been for some time. In the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is disarranged and unproductive. In the 115, driving in the same direction, the men are cutting into the north side to prove if there be any more lode there. The lode in the 10, driving east of San Victor's shaft, is very wide, with good stones of ore, valued at 1/2 ton per fathom. Very good progress is being made in sinking the shaft below the 80. In Roda's winze, sinking below the 60, the lode is very regular and well defined, but is not producing any ore at present. The winze sinking below the 50 has declined in value, and is now unproductive. The usual quantity of ore was returned in the past month, during which the lode did not undergo any change of importance, and are yielding moderately at present. The machinery is in very good condition, and the surface works are kept up very regularly. We estimate the raisings for October at 200 tons. The tributors returned 15 1/4 tons of ore in the past month.

BARANCOANES COPPER.—Joseph Garland, Oct. 7: Report for September: Having been obliged to discharge the native shaftmen during the month and find fresh men, our progress in sinking the engine-shaft has not been so good as we anticipated; we sunk 1 fm. 3 ft., making the depth below the level 4 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. We hope to make better progress as soon as the unhealthy season is over, and the English shaftmen are able to return to their quarters at the mine and work the three shafts; this we had hoped to be able to do some time since. Every effort is being made to push forward the sinking. The lode is hard, and we have a good deal of water. Stopping south of the old whim shaft in the roof of the 24 was continued regularly throughout the month, and 4533 metres of the lode were worked away. The lode varies from 6 ft. to 1 ft. in width, and is productive to the extent of 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom in places, but the bulk of the ground stopped last month yielded but little ore. The surface reserves—all that can be treated with advantage—having now been worked, we are not running the machinery full time, the ore from the stopes being sufficient to current a sufficient supply.

BERGBERG COPPER.—John Daw, Oct. 6: In York's shaft, sinking below the 25, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide; present value 12s. per fathom. In the 25 driving west the lode is 4 ft. wide; worth 12s. 10s. per fathom. In the 10 driving west the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide; worth 12s. per fathom. We have four stopes working in the back of the 25, worth at present 134. per fathom each. We have five stopes working in the bottom; present value 11s. per fathom each. In Daw's shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and rich copper ore, but not worth more than 10s. per fathom at present. We are looking forward to an early improvement. The four stopes working here are worth 11s. 10s. per fathom. The No. 3 adit is in a good lode; present value 13s. per fathom, and promising to improve. We have two stopes working in the back worth 12s. per fathom each. We are driving a mid-level between this and the No. 2 adit; lode 3 ft. wide, present value 13s. per fathom. In the No. 2 adit the lode is not quite so rich; present value 10s. per fathom. We feel quite sure that the lode will now improve again. In a winze sinking in the bottom the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. We have 12 stopes working in the bottom of this level, worth on an average 12s. per fathom each. We are driving a level 12 fms. above the back of No. 2 lode; worth at present 11s. per fathom. Above this level we are putting up two rises, which look well, and will produce at present 12s. worth of ore per fathom each. The eight stopes working in the back will produce 12s. worth of ore per fathom each. In Johannes' the stopes working here will yield 12s. worth of ore per fathom. All our machinery is working well. Mary Owens is directed to look at the end of the month.

BENTON RISE.—Oct. 8: In the 20, driving east of Atlanta shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with the ore disseminated throughout, for further purpose, as it renders the clearing of it very difficult. The lode in the 20, driving west of Atlanta shaft, is very bunched, and sometimes yields large lumps of rich ore. In the 10, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the tributors are doing well. In the 20, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, they are also moderately successful, and working with considerable energy. In Controbanda shaft, sinking below the surface, the water will be drawn out in a few days, when all the water remaining in the shaft will be removed, and the shaft will be open to intersect it. The ordinary surface work is kept up very regularly, and the machinery is in good working order. The engine at Controbanda shaft is set at work, and will very soon drain the shaft. The tributors are working well, making good returns of ore on terms favourable to the company. The slings for last month amounted to 745 tons.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Alfred Rickard, Oct. 17: (Telegram) Mill run, 50 tons; yield, \$700 (74d.); smelting ore, \$150 (53d.)=79c. **CHONTALS RISE.**—Oct. 8: In the 20, driving east of Atlanta shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with the ore disseminated throughout, for further purpose, as it renders the clearing of it very difficult. The lode in the 20, driving west of Atlanta shaft, is very bunched, and sometimes yields large lumps of rich ore. In the 10, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the tributors are doing well. In the 20, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, they are also moderately successful, and working with considerable energy. In Controbanda shaft, sinking below the surface, the water will be drawn out in a few days, when all the water remaining in the shaft will be removed, and the shaft will be open to intersect it. The ordinary surface work is kept up very regularly, and the machinery is in good working order. The engine at Controbanda shaft is set at work, and will very soon drain the shaft. The tributors are working well, making good returns of ore on terms favourable to the company. The slings for last month amounted to 745 tons.

COLORED UNITED.—Mr. Macrae, Sept. 27: Since the report of Sept. 20 our lower pump broke down, thus causing a delay, and allowing the water to gain upon us again. We have now got the water out a second time, and hope to start the 14th level next week. As it is now over three months since this level was reported upon it may not be out of place to give you a few facts with reference thereto. The drift is in east of the Silver Ore shaft a distance of 50 ft., carrying a lode of 1 ft. in width, scattered through with quartz and small stringers of miners' vein, and is well defined. The lode is 30 ft. within the next 50 ft. In F. M. Sweeney's pitch at the back of 13th level the stopes carries a nice streak of ore, which will yield from 1/4 to 1/2 ton to the fm. The ore is of about the same grade as that heretofore reported, except a small streak of about 1/4 in., which shows a good quantity of grey copper. He will make a good shipment next week. W. Payne and party at 10th level west have been working again. They have been engaged for the past six weeks in cleaning up and repairing the 9th and 10th levels, which are once more in good shape, new timbers having been put in, and the drift cleared away. Lamphire and party are leasing on a lode situated 20 ft. south of the Terrible lode, 30 ft. below the eighth level, east of the shaft. They have just struck a small streak of nice-looking ore, which will yield about 1/4 ton to the fathom. They will make a small shipment next week. W. Rowe and party are now engaged in underdrain stopping the ground to the level of the Baltimore Company's drift. As soon as they get this level squared up they will start to sink another lift and connect with the Baltimore Company's drift and shaft below.—The Mill: About 130 tons of dirt have been put through the mill during the week, which yielded 1700 lbs. of lead heading, and 3 tons of zinc heading. The mill has run well, only stopping occasionally to do some small repairs.—Ore Shipments: Company's ore—19 sacks cobbed ore from dump, weighing 1635 lbs.; 31 sacks lead heading, weighing 2 tons 38 lbs.; 73 sacks zinc heading, weighing 3 tons 37 lbs.; 12 sacks, weighing 5 tons 1710 lbs. Lessors' ore, 117 sacks.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD.—Sept. 22: You will have understood the position of Salomon's reef pretty clearly from my telegram. When the 60 ft. level had been driven along the course of the reef south 100 ft. the reef ran out, and a new reef came in on the western or hanging wall. We have driven along the course of this new reef 20 ft., and found it to carry good gold so far. We have been driving a channel from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with good walls, the space between being filled with quartz, gneiss, and iron pyrites. The 140 ft. level has been driven for the week 5 ft., total 120 ft. The 200 ft. level, still higher up, and within 20 ft. of the quartz, has been driven 20 ft. on the course of the reef. When we started this drive in the old workings on the top of the hill, has been yielding excellent prospects; it had been driven 20 ft. on the course of the reef. When we started this drive in the old workings on the top of the hill, has been yielding excellent prospects; it had been driven 20 ft. on the course of the reef. When we started this drive in the old workings on the top of the hill, has been yielding excellent prospects; it had been driven 20 ft. on the course of the reef.

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1/4 ton per fathom. In the 120, driving east of O'Brien's engine-shaft, the lode is disarranged and unproductive. The lode in the 110, driving east of Lowndes' shaft, is very well formed, and of a promising appearance, yielding 1/4 ton per fathom. In the 100, driving in the same direction, the lode continuing small and of little value; the driving is suspended. Calle's winze, sinking below the 80, is going down in a very regular way, laying open paying ore ground; valued at 1 ton per fathom.—Los Salidos: In the 175, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the main part of the lode is intersected, and the men are driving east on its course; its present value is 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 150, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is very much improved, being both large and rich in the lower part of the driving; producing 3 tons per fathom. In the 145, driving in the same direction, the lode is compact and regular, consisting chiefly of lead and calcareous spar; worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, having passed beyond the run of ore ground, is suspended. In Miron's winze, sinking below the 145, the lode has again improved to 3 tons per fathom. The usual quantity of ore was delivered into the stores in the past month, during which there was very little alteration in the productiveness of the stopes, and they are yielding fairly well at present. The surface work is kept on very steadily, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for October at 300 tons. The tributors returned 13 1/2 tons in the past month.—San Antonio: The lode in the 85, driving east of Henry's engine-shaft, is wide, often containing large lumps of ore, its present worth being 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 30, driving west of Henry's engine-shaft, this side lode is turning out very well, and withal large and well formed, yielding 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east of El Tesoro engine-shaft, is regular, but not of any value at present. In the 30, driving west of El Tesoro engine-shaft, the lode is strong, laying open profitable ore ground, producing 1 ton per fathom. The 40, driving east of San Francisco shaft, has also opened up a valuable piece of lode in the past month; worth 1 ton per fathom. The tributors returned 55, the lode is very large, yielding good lumps of ore, valued at 1/2 ton per fathom. The usual quantity of ore was delivered to the Fortuna Smelting Works in the past month, and the stopes are producing fairly well at present. The surface works are going on very regularly, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for October at 75 tons. The tributors returned 2 1/4 tons of ore in the past month.

GOLD COAST.—Mr. Gowan reports, in advice dated early (sic) in September, that the overhaul of the machinery had been completed, and a lot of ore (11 tons 8 cwt.) passed through the machines as a trial. Everything worked satisfactorily, and the result was 13 ozs. 6 dwts. 5 grs. The lode in the stopes in the new tunnel, north level, had greatly improved in thickness and richness, and averaged a good 1 1/2 oz. to the ton. Mr. Gowan confirms his opinion that he will be able to carry out his report of last June, and was so pleased with the general outlook that 20 additional miners had been sent for. (The advice was not sent for publication. The foregoing is the secretary's abstract of them, received by us on Oct. 16.)

HOOVER HILL GOLD.—Report for September: The Brio's shaft has been cut down to the 170, the drifts north and south along the vein at 230 are in 26 ft. and 23 ft. respectively. The north end is looking well; in the south end the vein has been split up, and poor the last few feet driven.—Hawkins: In both No. 1 and No. 2 stopes some fair ore has been broken during the month. In the No. 1 stope there is a long body of quartz showing, but it is of low grade. In the No. 2 stope the ore body is being followed to the west, but is small. The winze by 170 communication was made with the west drift from the bottom of the Hawkins' shaft is 20 ft. deep. But little prospecting work has been done at the Hawkins' part of the mine during the month, and there is nothing new to report. The Provost shaft has been cleaned out, the timber put in order, and a little work done in the bottom, and some ore worth \$6 or \$7 per ton found. The men have been put to cut down the bottom 15 ft. in the shaft, which is required to put it in good order for hoisting in; when this is done work will be resumed in the bottom. A short branch tram-road is being carried from the Provost shaft to the bottom of the Gallimore ore, and the main tram-road.—Mill: 615 tons of ore were crushed during September, yielding 241 1/2 ozs. of gold; 223 tons of Gallimore ore were crushed, yielding 95 3/4 ozs. of gold, or at rate of 8 1/2 dwts. per ton; 392 tons of Hawkins' ore, yielding 111 7/8 ozs., or at rate of 5 7/8 dwts.; 32 1/2 ozs. were obtained from various sources, including treatment of blanket and rille sands in pan. Owing to the tough nature of the Gallimore ore, and the necessity of crushing fine—we use a No. 1 indented slot-screen for this ore—only 3-10ths of a ton of it were put through per stamp per 24 hours. The Hawkins' mill shaft for all 42 stamps.—Mills: La Fé: The 30 stamps worked 22 days, crushing 1620 tons of quartz, which yielded 463 1/2 ozs. of gold, showing an average of 5 dwts. 11 grs. per ton.—La Esperanza: The 12 stamps worked 19 1/2 days, crushing 525 tons of quartz, which yielded 134 1/2 ozs. of gold, an average of 5 dwts. 23 grs. per ton.—La Caridad: The two arrastras worked 22 1/2 days, and yielded 48 ozs. of gold. The total remittance consists of 645 1/2 ozs. gold, and the total average yield per ton was 6 dwts. 1/2 grs. Receipts and Expenditure: The expenditure was \$1102; the remittance is valued at 1612. You will observe that notwithstanding the extra stamps the ordinary expenses are very little higher; the greatest item was for wood and timber. It gives me great pleasure to be able to send you so soon a remittance this month, and more so to give you generally so excellent a report of the mine. I feel very sanguine of this year being a prosperous one, and that the hopes so long held out to you will be realized. Next month I anticipate as equally good if not better result.

KENT COUNTY GOLD.—The advice from the company's engineer show that the 600 and the 900 drifts are being pushed forward to open out fresh ground in the 1200 ft. level, and the lode is regular and well defined. The 900 was driven 63 ft.; the lode has become more compact, and carries 1 1/2 ft. of low grade milling material. The tributing which has been done in the upper levels pending the development of the lower ground has continued to produce a fair quantity of ore of an average value of \$15 1/2 per ton. A satisfactory settlement has been made with the vendor, and, consequently, a new impulse will be given to the developments. It is intended forthwith to sink the main shaft from the 1000 level to the 1200 level, and to sink the lower levels.

LINARES.—Oct. 8: Pozo Ancho Mine: The lode in the 135 driving east of Warner's cross-cut is large, with stones of ore, but not of any actual value. In the 130 driving west of Warner's shaft the lode is very strong, opening up valuable ore ground, worth 2 tons in a fathom. The lode in the 115 driving in the same direction is also wide and promising, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 135 driving east of Pell's engine-shaft the lode is small, and without sufficient ore to attach a value to. The lode in the 120 driving in the same direction has gradually declined in value to 1/2 ton in a fathom. In Pell's engine-shaft sink below the 135 the lode is getting on very well with this work. The lode in No. 252 winze sinking below the 65 is small, and the ground very hard. No. 255 winze sinking below the 195 is going down in a compact and regular lode, yielding 1 1/4 ton per fathom. The usual quantity of ore was returned in the past month, and the stopes continue to turn out fairly well. The works at surface are kept on very steadily, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for October at 250 tons.—Quilientos: The lode in the 115 driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft is in good order, and well defined, opening up paying ground, worth 1 ton in a fathom. In the 115 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is producing good stones of ore, and is of a promising appearance. The lode in the 109 driving in the same direction is strong and regular, consisting chiefly of lead and calcareous spar, valued at 1 ton per fathom. In the 90 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is large, laying open profitable ore ground, producing 1 ton in a fathom. Nieto's winze sinking below the 80 is holed to the 90, its present value being 3 tons per fm. We estimate the raising for October at 100 tons.

MONTANA.—All George Atwood (Telegram): 25 days, 50 stamps, 3250 tons, \$38,050. All going very well.

The Chairman telegraphs that important changes are being made at the mine, the results of which will be seen in the October returns. Messrs. Maskeyne and Armitage have now left the mine, and are on their way home. A report from them will no doubt be issued to the shareholders early next month. The 10-stamp mill is being put into complete order preparatory to running on the gold ore from the lode in the Old Standard property, which should give a substantial addition to future returns.

MSORE GOLD.—B. D. Plummer, Sept. 13: Mining Operations: The stopes both north and south of Taylor's shaft, 53 ft. below the 173, continue rich. The lode is at places 3 ft. up to 7 ft. wide. The assay value this week is 2 ozs. 4 dwts. 15 grs. per ton, and it would now appear that we have an immense amount of highly valuable rock to work upon in this place, but I wish you to understand that this is at the bottom of the shaft, and we are not yet able to bring much force to operate on it. The other places throughout the mine are without change.

MSORE GOLD.—B. D. Plummer, Sept. 23: Mining Operations—Taylor's Shaft: The work in the bottom (53 ft. below the 173) goes on as usual. There is no apparent alteration in the value of the lode. It is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, very compact and hard quartz with a good deal of iron and arsenical pyrites. It has an average value of more than 2 ozs. of gold to the ton. The natives are poor miners for breaking such hard rock. We shall, however, continually improve; the mine when it is further opened will offer better facilities for more speedy working, and it is to be hoped the coxies will in time make more efficient workmen. In the No. 1 winze in the bottom of the 173, north of shaft, better progress was made last week. This is 10 fms. north of Taylor's engine-shaft, and as the run of ore dips north this winze must pick it up after it is sunk deep enough to catch the dip. No. 2 winze is also an important work for the future of the mine. It is 12 fms. north of No. 1 winze, and has the additional prospect of intercepting a short run of ore ground which is seen in the 173, midway between the two winzes, and which the old men followed down to that level. There is a little more encouraging prospect in the 173 north end on the west side, and like the appearance of the rock in the 173 north end on the east side. The machinery is working quite satisfactory.—Stamping: This went on very satisfactory last month. The ore broken at the bottom of the mine gave a yield from stamping of 2 ozs. of gold per ton of stone.

NEW CALLAO.—Sept. 13: The manager reports the receipt of the machinery at the mine, and anticipated that he would be able to commence crushing on Oct. 1. He writes that the Pinelli shaft is showing uncommonly well for quartz.

The ore is very good, free gold can be seen in pieces delivered at the office there, and he has especially one splendid show.

NEW EMMA.—George Cullins, Sept. 27: Repairs are nearly completed, and shall start pumps not later than Thursday, Oct. 2: would be ready to start on Monday, Sept. 29, but have been delayed in getting smoke sacks from Salt Lake City. About 450 tons of coal delivered.

NEW FOTOSI.—Fotosi, Sept. 17: In my telegram sent by this mail the remark, "Servicos and Atwood's shafts decidedly better," is warranted by the fact that since Wednesday last, Sept. 3, the quartz has actually been yielding 1 1/3 oz. per ton. Atwood's shaft is being sunk; the vein continues very wide (5 feet). Within the last 2 ft. we have met with several stones carrying gold, and the yield of the whole of Atwood's quartz is decidedly better. The quartz from the stopes has also improved in quality, and the size of the vein remains unchanged.—Servicos' Shaft: The improvement here is satisfactory. No. 2 drift east has for the last 15 feet been driven in probable quartz, and the stone immediately behind this for 30 ft. high shows the same quality of quartz. To-day we have started to sink immediately below this, and from appearances there is reason to believe that it will continue in depth. The vein seems much wider coming towards Atwood's. The improvement in the quartz was immediately perceptible in the mill. Previously our quartz had been of very low grade, but the last weekly clean up increased from 3 1/4 ozs. on Wednesday to 2 1/2 ozs. on Sunday. We had a very severe flood on the night of Aug. 28, but the measures taken in May last were effectual, and no damage was done. With regard to the mill, we are running only 30 stamps. As soon as the new mortars arrive we can with regular work treat from 900 tons to 1100 tons per month with 30 stamps, and 1200 tons to 1500 tons with 40 stamps, as we shall in all probability run eight to ten drops per minute faster.—Finance: Every economy is being exercised in all departments. Our wood rates are cheaper than those of any other company, and our mining work as cheap as any in the district, and every month shows an economy per ton in handling the quartz. The general manager will certainly find the mine in a far different condition to what it was two months ago; and, should the mine continue to look as it does to-day, by the time of his arrival you will have a tangible proof of the improvement and of the confidence we always had in it.

OURO PRETO.—Sept. 21: Raposo Mine: Shallow Adit: The advance has been in the Mina Grande lode, which shows alternate layers of quartz, hard ironstone, and pyrites. The driving returns some fair stamps work. Several samples pounded and washed showed a good prospect of gold. The lode is unquestionably strong; there is no sign of a footwall yet. The deep adit is advancing as fast as possible in moderately hard ground, requiring but little timber.—Shapeo do Sol: With the end which was advancing almost due west the footwall of the lode was intersected. The lode seems to take its general direction again towards south. Stopping in this shoot will be commenced when the mill requires more ore.—Cross-Out to Joao Apolonaris: The lode has been cut through; it is about 150 metres from the hanging-wall to footwall, dipping east. As there is another lode, called Cravado, towards west, the cross-out is being continued. The Apolonaris lode turned out ore as handsomely looking as that from Chapo do Sol. The quartz is heavily charged with iron pyrites, and shows very minute gold in washing.—Stopes: The mills having come to a stop for want of water, and every hand that could be spared in the mine being required at the reservoir, has been the cause that no work was done in the stopes.—Construction Works: Reservoir: As already advised, I left the dam in a well-advanced condition.—No. 1 Mill: The mill site has been selected, and the heights marked. The place is cleared, and the excavations will proceed. Timber for wheel-axe and stamps-axes have been found, and were selected by our carpenter. An agreement has been made to bring the timber to the mine.—Borges Mine: Deep Adit (Cachoeira) West: The lode in the forebreast has increased in size; it is nearly 1 metre thick, and yields some stamp work.—Deep Adit East: The lode thinned out in the roof; it is but small, and much disturbed.—Mina da Agua Drift East: This place has yielded almost all the ore which was treated during the month. The lode made a bunch at this place, and is still 3 metres thick, but divided by unproductive slate in the centre. There is a dark smoky quartz at the footwall, and a white fair-looking quartz on the hanging-wall.—Shaft: On clearing up the dump, it was found that the lode, or a branch of the lode, had already been intersected by the shaft. It is a small bunchy line of white quartz; almost too small to be the main lode, which may still be in depth.—Passagem Mine: The 190 south-west, which was attacked again in July, has been advanced about 134 metres in good ore. More details will be given in future. I have been through the mine, and found the lode looking well all the points of attack. The lode has been intersected in the same of the shaft in good ore. The stopes are full with ore broken; neither hauling nor stamping power is sufficient for its consumption at present, it being the dry season at its height.

PIERREFITTE.—Manager, Oct. 11: South Mine, Middle Levels: I have resumed driving the middle level north-west of the slide, but up to the present end is without change, there being only some spots of lead in sight. In the south-east middle level to communicate with the rise going up from the level where the ore is cross-cutting towards the hanging part of the lode. Here we are making good progress, and I expect by the end of the present month we shall make the communication. This cross-cut is in between 4 and 5 metres, and we are breaking lodestuff worth 3 or 4 tons of silver-lead and blende per fm. The No. 1 stope above the north-west middle level continues to be very good, and is worth fully 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, but we have not a great quantity of ground more to take away. We have holed to the workings above in two places. In No. 2 level there is no falling-off in the value of the lode where we are stopping and rising along the level; the yield being fully 8 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom for the width of the lode. The lode in the foot part is not quite so good as it was, and is now worth between 2 and 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. In this part where we are taking out some ground before beginning to drive both ways on the course of the lode; the rock is very hard, and I am not sure if we shall have finished by the end of this month. The machinery and wire rope are in good order. We have had much rain lately so there is plenty of water for all purposes.

PITANGA GOLD.—The agents in Rio (Oct. 9), advise the produce for September as 1150 oits. of gold, worth, at \$8. 6d., per oit., 438s. 15s.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram, Oct. 14: Week's run (one furnace) \$18,000 from 317 tons of ore; refinery, \$20,000.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—Sept. 21: Dunderberg: There are only 10 tributors at work; 16 tons of ore shipped this week. No change.—Lord Byron: The tributors at work in the west shaft are extracting considerable low grade ore; they have also cleared out the waste material from the lowest point of the shaft, which extends about 6 ft. below the 1000 level, but divided by unproductive slate in the centre. There is a dark smoky quartz at the footwall, and a white fair-looking quartz on the hanging-wall.—Shaft: On clearing up the dump, it was found that the lode, or a branch of the lode, had already been intersected by the shaft. It is a small bunchy line of white quartz; almost too small to be the main lode, which may still be in depth.—Passagem Mine: The 190 south-west, which was attacked again in July, has been advanced about 134 metres in good ore. More details will be given in future. I have been through the mine, and found the lode looking well all the points of attack. The lode has been intersected in the same of the shaft in good ore. The stopes are full with ore broken; neither hauling nor stamping power is sufficient for its consumption at present, it being the dry season at its height.

SANTA BARBARA.—A telegram from Rio (Oct. 9) advises the produce for September as 3550 oits. gold, worth at \$8. 6d. per oit., 1508s. 15s. sterling.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 10: Produce for the month of September 15,570 oits., value 7169s. Yield 3 1/2 oits. per ton. The 1200 level has been pushed forward to open out fresh ground in the 1200 ft. level, and the lode is regular and well defined. The 900 was driven 63 ft.; the lode has become more compact, and carries 1 1/2 ft. of low grade milling material. The tributing which has been done in the upper levels pending the development of the lower ground has continued to produce a fair quantity of ore of an average value of \$15 1/2 per ton. A satisfactory settlement has been made with the vendor, and, consequently, a new impulse will be given to the developments. It is intended forthwith to sink the main shaft from the 1000 level to the 1200 level, and to sink the lower levels.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Mr. Hay, Sept. 29: El Diamante: We have sunk on the 20th inst. in Pozo de San Antonio 2-10 metres; total, 15-65 metres. The lode is much wider than it has been of late, measuring now 1-50 metre in breadth, of which 25 centimetres are in ore. On the 25th inst. we sold in public sale 29 carags of different grades for \$468. The two tons of San Antonio have been sold for \$100. The following week the appearances are more promising. We have driven in the cross-out of San Pablo on the 20th inst. 1-20 metre; total, 9 metres. In this cross-out a strip of quartz without silver in it has appeared during

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS MINES.

The following letter and report have been received at the offices of the company from Captain Joseph Prisk, manager of the Great Wheel Lovell, North Metal, New Great Wheel Vor, Trevaun, and Phoenix United Tin Mines. Capt. Prisk estimates an output of 25 to 30 tons of black tin per month so soon as the calciner on the mines is at work. The calciner is expected to be finished this week, and we are informed that even at the present low price of tin the above return will pay cost and leave a handsome profit. The total expenditure on the mines to Sept. 30 was 26,388. 8s. 9d., and the tin sold since stamping commenced amounted to 2197. 7s.

Helston, Oct. 14, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find my report on these mines, which I trust will give you and your shareholders satisfaction. I am well pleased with the mine, and am quite safe in saying it will shortly rank with the best tin mines in the county.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. Lewis, Esq., Bartholomew House, London.

REPORT.

Oct. 6, 1884.

General remarks.—I have made a careful inspection of these mines, and beg to hand you my report thereon. The main engine-shaft is sunk to the 86 fm. level below the adit, and a cross-cut is now being driven south, for the purpose of intersecting the lode at this level, which will be reached in about two weeks from this date.

The 50 fm. level is driven east of shaft 15 fms. on the course of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, worth on average 5s. per fathom. The back of this level is standing whole, and is available for working. The 50 fm. level is driven west of shaft 20 fms. on the course of the lode, which is worth 3s. per fathom. The back of this drive is also intact, and is ready for stopping as soon as any additional tin-stuff is required for the stamps.

The 40 is driven out of shaft 18 fms., and up to a large cross-course. The men are at present engaged in cutting through it, and, judging from the levels above, a great improvement may be effected here shortly. One stop is being worked in the back of this level, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom; price for working, 22s. 6d. per fathom. The 40 is driven west of shaft 45 fms., and has opened a considerable quantity of profitable ground. The lode in the present time is 5 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. In this level three stops are being worked by 14 men, the stops being worth on an average 7s. per fm.; price for working, 20s. per fathom.

The 30 is driven east of shaft about 35 fathoms; the lode for the whole distance is worth 6s. per fathom, and can all be worked at a fair profit. Two stops are being worked in the back of this level, which are worth 6s. per fathom; price for working, 20s. per fathom. The 30 is driven west of shaft 90 fms., through a lode worth on average 7s. per fathom. The back of this long drive is nearly all unworked, and must be considered as a large amount of profitable reserves. Three stops are being worked in this level, by 12 men, at 20s. per fathom, and are worth 6s. per fathom.

The 20 is driven east of shaft 9 fms., which is also opening profitable ground. In this level two stops are being worked, where the lode is worth 8s. per fm., working 20s. per fathom. The 20 is driven west of shaft 90 fms., and all through profitable ground, some of which is now being worked in six stops, by 26 men, where the lodes are worth respectively 5s. per fathom; price for working 14. per fathom.

NORTH LODE.—This lode is about 45 fms. north of the engine or south lode, and was wrought on very extensively by the former workers to the 50, at which level a cross-cut is driven north from engine-shaft and up to the said lode. A communication is also effected by this cross-cut with the flat-road shaft, and by driving another cross-cut at the 65, your bottom level, you would in a short time open up a section of ground which would enable you to largely increase the returns, and add considerably to the reserves of the mine.

For your guidance I beg to say it is my opinion that this lode was rich for tin when last worked, as all the ground driven through from the adit to the 50, which is the deepest point in this part of the mine, is taken away to the water's edge; and by a further development, which can be carried on very inexpensively now the mine is drained, I consider the value of the property can shortly be doubled.

It is also my opinion that the former workers carried on their operations on the south lode for copper, as a great portion of the drives here are made by the side of the lode, which is the reason for your having such a large quantity of profitable ground available for working the moment the mine was drained, and the money value of which I estimate to be at least 50,000.—a fact unparalleled in the history of Cornish mining.

I find that the surface operations have been commenced a little over two years, and since then a very large amount of work has been accomplished in building engine-houses, erecting pumping-engines, winding-engine, stamping-engine, also steam capstan, all being of the most modern construction, made of the very best material, fixed with accuracy, and working with great ease, and it may be safely considered the best mining machinery in the county.

The mine has also been drained from the adit to the 50, shafts and levels cleared and secured, permanent pit work fixed, and the main shaft deepened 18 fms. Everything underground is now in full swing of working, and in a position to yield large quantities of mineral monthly.

On examining the pump work in the engine-shaft I find it to be strong, good, well-proportioned, fixed with great care, and working well, and it is sufficient to keep the mine drained to a very great depth.

At the stamps, the dressing-floors, which are laid out with great ability, are near completion. This will enable you shortly to treat at least 25 tons of tin per month, and as soon as the frames for dressing the almes are in working order, your appliances here will be sufficient to dress 30 tons per month with ease.

The new calciner will be ready to work in about two weeks from this date, and you will shortly be in a position to dress your tin on the mine. This will effect a great saving in the cost of carriage, a distance of three miles, which hitherto has not only been expensive, but inconvenient and wasteful.

The general expenditure of the mine, especially at surface, will soon be greatly reduced. The dressing-floors, calciner, and other surface work being near completion, you will be able to dispense with a large number of your staff of masons, carpenters, and other surface labourers, which will reduce the monthly payments considerably.

I have great pleasure in stating that the prospects of the mine in general far exceed my expectations, and I may add that no abandoned mine that has been reworked in the county ever presented such prospects, especially as the returns will shortly increase from 11 tons to 25 or 30 tons of tin per month.

I consider the undertaking to rework this property to be honest and legitimate, and the shareholders who have invested in it will not only find it to be permanent and profitable, but by judicious and careful management it will shortly rank with the best tin mines of the county.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PRISK.

H. R. LEWIS AND CO.,

MINING OFFICES,

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.;

AND

157, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

Supply accurate and reliable information on all Mines, Home and Foreign.

Execute orders and advise the Purchase or Sale of Mining Securities.

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ESTABLISHED 1871.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—The markets have continued in a state of considerable depression, but, happily, there is just now marked relief experienced, because of certain indications of a very hopeful character—such as the increasing value of money, &c. During the early part of the week there was little or nothing doing in the mining market, but towards the close a demand sprang up for some of the leading shares, and also for many low-priced shares of first-class reputation. It is said that the fall in tin has been far too rapid to hold out any hope to speculators that it will remain at its present low quotation. Probably the reaction will be as rapid as the decline. That the reaction will come, if it is not soon upon us, there is, of course, no doubt. Buyers of Dolcoath, East Pool, and West Killy, and other dividend mines are prominent; whilst Polbreen, Trevaunance, and West Polbreen fully maintain the highest prices they have recently reached. We wish we could add to this list of progressive mines, but, unfortunately, there is a want of spirit on the part of many persons just now who ought, with the information they possess, to take advantage of depressed quotations.

It is admitted that Polbreen, Trevaunance, and West Polbreen are exceptional concerns, whilst the very prosperous state of Trevaunance and its promising future must tell materially on the two others. It should, however, not be forgotten that those will not be the only mines which will be greatly benefited in, we expect, the near future, as it appears to us, should be carefully watched by all those who desire a first-class speculation. The fear that Cornwall has seen its best days has been so often expressed, and so often proved to be utterly groundless, that it is unworthy of comment. We believe very decidedly, however, that the St. Agnes district is gradually, but surely, coming to the front, and if very important discoveries are not soon made in other neighbourhoods perhaps those who say that the St. Agnes district is destined to take the lead will prove to be right. Be this as it may, it is most certainly admitted that to this district the attention of investors is being turned more and more.

TIN-PLATES AND GALVANISED IRON.—Messrs. BROOKER, DORE, and Co., Oct. 11, write:—Tin-plates remain firm. Good cokes are not procurable under 15s. per box, Liverpool; we may, however, expect to see them slightly easier if the continues to fall. Baldwin's "Stour" coke firm at 15s. 6d. per box I.O. At the meeting of the association, held last Thursday, in Birmingham, the galvanised iron makers present all reported more business doing; they were mostly booked up to the end of the year. An effort is to be made to bring the new makers into the association, and a meeting will be called in January next, which it is hoped will be a fully representative one, with a view to united action. The makers are mostly asking higher prices, but, owing to the excessive production some manufacturers are selling as low as ever, notwithstanding the fact that sheets and spelter have both advanced. When their present stocks are exhausted they must, however, advance their prices for galvanised iron unless in the meantime sheets and spelter have receded again.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trezise, Oct. 14: There is no particular change in any of the bargains on the north lode.—Bridge Lode: In the 75 east we have out into the south part of the lode, which is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, of a promising character, composed of capel, muddle, and ore. In the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of muddle and capel. In the 62 west the lode is improved in value, worth 10s. per fathom. Good progress is being made in driving the end, which is about 9 ft. a week. Three stops in the back of the 62 west are worth on an average 6s. per fathom. The tribute pitches in the 62 west continue to yield a fair quantity of ore. In the 62 east the drive is by the side of the lode. I am expecting to find an improvement in the lode when taken down. In the 42 east the lode is strong and masterly in appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the 42 east is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. Two stops in the back of the 42 east are worth 9s. per fathom each. The tribute pitches in the 42 and above are just as they have been.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Wm. C. Vivian, Oct. 16: There is nothing new of importance to remark upon in the 105 cross-cut south. In the 105, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the south lode has increased in size and improved in character since my last, being now 4 ft. wide, containing a considerable proportion of fluor-spar, with chlorite and soft quartz, and in combination with these minerals rich patches of yellow copper ore. I think it probable that you may hear from me again respecting this drive in course of the present week.

CATHEDRAL CONSOLS.—S. Davey, Oct. 16: Setting Report: The 84 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft, by eight men and four boys, at 14s. per fathom; distance driven up to this date about 29 fms. 3 ft. There is no change at this point since last week, but it is being vigorously pushed on. The 84 to drive east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 6s. per fathom; lode, 2½ ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, and fluor-spar, with a little copper ore. The 50 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 2s. 15s. per fathom. This level is extended about 5 fms. to the east of the cross-course, and the lode at this point is worth about 6s. per fathom. The end driving east of ladder winze is set to two men, at 4s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. The stop in the bottom of this level is set to two men, at 3s. per fathom; worth 6s. per fathom. The end driving west of ladder winze is set to two men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. Bright's stop, in the bottom of this level, is set to two men, at 2s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7s. 10s. per fathom. Colling's stop, in the bottom of this level, is set to two men, at 3s. per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide and worth 7s. 10s. per fathom. The end driving east of ladder winze is set to two men, at 4s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. The stop in the bottom of this level is set to two men, at 3s. per fathom; worth 6s. per fathom. The end driving west of ladder winze is set to two men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. Bright's stop, in the bottom of this level, is set to two men, at 2s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7s. 10s. per fathom. 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The present issue, will be \$57,000.

The Crosswell Rancho and Cattle Company, with a capital of \$20,000., divided into 64,000 (64.) shares, is formed to purchase for \$24,500. the Crosswell Rancho, belonging to H. W. Crosswell and Company, and to carry on the business of ranching and dealing in cattle. This rancho, which is situated in the Panhandle of Texas, one of the best grazing districts of the United States, has in its possession a large and valuable area of freehold land (150,000 acres), besides 169,600 acres of leasehold land, and controls by its water rights and riparian rights a grazing area of about 1,000,000 acres, which are preserved for the Crosswell cattle alone. It is stated that the rancho contains good plenty of water, and the best shelter to be found on any part of this country.

three things which are necessary to successful ranching. The herd, the land, and the money. The herd is the most important, and the money is the most difficult to come by. The land is the most valuable, and the money is the most difficult to come by. The herd is the most important, and the money is the most difficult to come by. The land is the most valuable, and the money is the most difficult to come by.

The late of Man Chemical and Gas Products Company, with a capital of 18,000,000, in 6000 3/4 shares, has been formed to purchase the lease of the Man Chemical Works Company, and to complete the works and develop the business on a much larger scale. The business consists of the distillation of gas, tar, naphtha, benzole, and other numerous and valuable products.

Devon Great United, 3/4 to 3/8; the monthly sampling of copper ore is 400 tons for sale next week. In the cross-cut south at the 220 from Railway shaft on the new south lode the ground is more favourable for exploration, consequently better progress is being made towards the intersection of the lode, which is likely soon to be reached.

Devon Great United, 3/4 to 3/8; the lode in the 120, west of Willesford's shaft, continues to yield 2 tons of good copper and mudiore per fathom, and its general character is of a very promising nature.

Drakeval's, 3/4 to 3/8; it was mentioned last week that it was anticipated that the engine-shaft would be down to the 102 fm. level. This, it appears, has been accomplished, and around the point mentioned all has been found strong and secure, so that the pitwork will be dropped to this depth as soon as possible, as well as the skip-road from the 92 to the bottom of the mine. The north lode is producing good tin ore.

Ecton, 2 to 2 1/2; an exceptionally satisfactory meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, and is fully reported in another column, at which the accounts and reports were unanimously adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks passed in favour of the directors and the local manager for the care and economy which they have practised in administering the company's affairs. A special report was presented, made by Mr. Wm. Sowerby, C.E., F.G.S., who had been to inspect the company's mines at the request of the directors. This report states that the mines are being developed in a thoroughly satisfactory and economical manner, and are opening out a large extent of rich ore ground. Mr. Sowerby, who attended the meeting, stated that from his experience of copper mining in all parts of the world he confidently believed that the discoveries recently made at the Ecton Company's property placed the shareholders upon the eve of a startling success. He was closely cross-examined by the shareholders present; but his statements could not be shaken, and he likened the Ecton Mines to a second Rio Tinto, stating that it would not be long before hundreds, if not thousands, of men would be required to extract the ore and prepare it for market. He also remarked upon the fact that the Ecton ore is of a very high quality, it showing upon assay 15 to 33 per cent. of copper, and that it is also very abundant. The shares have been in good demand since the meeting, and the latest news from the mines is to the effect that the new discoveries continue to improve.

Kit Hill Great Consols, 3/4 to 3/8; the tunnel level has been driven during the past week 134 ft. The lode in the north engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, previously underlying south, has taken a north underlie, and producing tin ore. The 100 east and west is also producing tin ore.

South Devon United, 3/4 to 3/8; good progress is being made in cutting pit in bottom of the 120 west, which will be finished this week, when Martin's shaft will be resumed sinking below this level in a good lode of ore. The lode in the 120, west of this shaft, has improved: now 4 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 167 per fathom. The No. 1 lode, in the back of this level, is worth 121 per fathom; whilst No. 2 lode has improved from 94 to 141 per fathom.

New Potosi, 3/4 to 3/8; a telegram just received says:—501 to 525 tons quartz milled; 726 to 750 ozs. gold on hand; 13 days' full work; 30 stamps running.

Rio Tinto, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; ditto, Bonds, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2; ditto, Second Mortgage, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2; a dividend of 10s. per share has been declared. The directors report that the deliveries of pyrites to the buyers for the first nine months of this year have been quite equal to those of last year to the same period. The production of copper at the mines will show an increase; but the fall which has taken place in the price of the metal is a heavy one, and it is not expected that the increased production will be sufficient to counterbalance it, as was the case last year. The directors have accordingly decided upon declaring an interim dividend of 10s. per share instead of 12s. as on the last three occasions. At the same time, they confirm, in the strongest manner, the statements regarding the future working of the company made by them in the last annual report, and in the speech of the Chairman, when presenting that report at the annual general meeting. These details were, in substance, as follows:—The mine is prepared for the output of the next and following years, necessary to meet the larger sales of pyrites, and the further increase in the production of copper; these sales of pyrites amount to nearly 400,000 tons against a previous maximum of 235,000 during the existence of the agreement with the Tharsis Company and Mason and Barry, which closes with the end of the present year. The price in the new contracts are only slightly less than those of the combination, so that even were copper further to decline, a larger revenue from this source than heretofore will accrue to the company. The contracts referred to run over three, and in some cases over five and six years. The copper production at the mines will continue steadily to increase, as well from the extensive hoards of mineral already under treatment, as from the additional works now in course of being arranged and constructed out of the funds provided by the bond issue of last spring. The directors consider the development of the property, and the efficiency of the works, to be now in such a state as to warrant the utmost confidence in the future of the company, even with lower prices of copper than those of 1884.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; the usual report continues to refer almost entirely to the Lord Byron Mine, where work is going on satisfactorily; an extra force of four men have been put to work this week, thus increasing the miners to 13 at this mine; the out-turn shortly should therefore increase. Fair returns continue from the Dunderberg Mine, but the number of tributaries here have fallen off.

In LEAD MINE SHARES there has been a little more doing, owing to lead mines which have made sales during the week having obtained better prices for their produce. A correspondent writes that the lead market has improved during the week, both for pig-lead and lead ores. Some large sales of pig-lead have been made at an advance of 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton, and about a similar advance has been made for some home and foreign lead ores, and it is believed that a further considerable advance in price will shortly take place, as it is understood that the stocks in this country have considerably decreased.

Leadhills, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, ex dividend of 1s. 6d. per share paid to the shareholders on Thursday. There has been an increased enquiry for these shares during the week, a good demand for pig-lead having set in. The mines are reported to have considerably improved in driving both north and south, especially in Gripps deep adit south and the 10 fm. level under it, which two points are worth 6 to 7 tons of lead ore per fathom.

Roman Gravel, 3/4 to 4 1/4, ex div. of 2s. 6d. per share paid on Thursday. The shares have been reported in good demand all the week, owing to the greatly improved value of the different points of operation, as will be seen by the manager's report this week, which shows the mine continues to open out well in the levels driving south. The next sale of lead ore is expected to bring a much better price, owing to the improved demand for pig lead.

The Schwab's Gully Diamond Mining Company (De Beers Mine) Limited statement for the month ending Aug. 31 shows—Blue ground hauled, 4353 loads; washed, 4088 loads; diamonds found,

84524 carats, valued at 41607. 18s. 1d.; sold, 3651 carats, realising 43657, the total working expenses being 26107. 17s. 2d.

The South London Tramways Company traffic returns for the week ended Oct. 11 were 12307. 14s. 6d.; for corresponding week last year, 8417. 9s. 7d.; from Jan. 1 to date, 48,394. 6s. 7d.; for corresponding period last year, 25,258. 1s. 7d.

The deferred warrants for the unpaid coupons on the First Mortgage bonds of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company will be received for exchange into bonds on and after Nov. 3, and during the whole of that month, except Saturdays, such bonds will have attached the coupons due Jan. 1 next, but in accordance with the terms of the deferred shares all warrants not exchanged for bonds during November will not be exchangeable at the London agency until May next. The warrants must be presented in amounts of \$1000 as bonds of this denomination only can be issued.

WHITE COAL.—The visit of the British Association to Canada, and the agreeable intercourse between British and Americans at the Montreal meeting, has taught the benighted Yankees something—that all members of scientific societies are not scientific men—and enabled them to estimate that the members of the British Association consist of 20 per cent. scientific men, and 80 per cent. of "mere trippers." Wishing to make the trip as enjoyable as possible to the latter, it seems that a Pittsburgh coalowner has played something beyond a practical joke upon both the British Association members who visited that city and the "dudes" of the American Association. When they visited the mine they must have felt themselves rather surprised and complimented to find that the aesthetic proprietors of the mine had prepared for their reception by covering the coal walls with a fine coat of whitewash.

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS MINES.—Captain Joseph Prisk, the well-known mining engineer, has at the instance of the owners visited this property, and issued a report to the directors, which we refer to in another column. The result of his careful inspection leads him to predict a bright future for the mine, which he says will shortly rank as one of the best tin mines in the country. He considered that the north lode was rich for tin, and by a further development, which could be carried on very inexpensively now the mine was drained, the value of the property might be doubled. The mine had been drained from the adit to the 50 shafts and levels cleared and secured, permanent pitwork fixed, and the main shaft deepened 18 fms. Everything underground is in full swing of working, and in a position to yield large quantities of mineral monthly. The pumps were strong, good, well proportioned, fixed with great care, and working well, sufficient to keep the mine drained to a great depth. At the stamps the dressing-floors, which are laid out with great ability, are near completion. This will enable you shortly to treat at least 25 tons of tin per month, and as soon as the frames for dressing the slimes are in working order your appliances here will be sufficient to dress 30 tons per month with ease. The new calciner will be ready to work in about two weeks from this date, and you will shortly be in a position to dress your tin on the mine. The general expenditure of the mine, especially at surface, will soon be greatly reduced. He further states that no abandoned mine that has been re-worked in the country ever presented such prospects, especially as the returns will shortly increase from 11 to 25 or 30 tons of tin per month.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—The aggregate value of the different bargains is 761. 10s., and the cost of working them 347. 3s.

OSCAR GOLD MINE.—We announced last week that the machinery would be set to work on Thursday (Oct. 16), and advice since received confirm this. Information as to the results of the crushings is expected in a short time, and will be eagerly looked for.

NEDERES.—A 300-ton heap of copper ore is about to be calined. They have also been dressing a good deal of ore lately, and hope soon to have 200 tons ready for shipment.

BRATSBURG.—The Constance has arrived with a cargo of copper ore (computed 235 tons). This is sold at 10s. 3d. per unit on 20 per cent. produce. The Mary Owen brings over another cargo this month. The report from the managers received this week shows that the mines continue very productive. The aggregate value of the different points in operation is nearly 5000, while the four levels at Murchison's shaft are not yet resumed.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Alliance Marine (Limited), 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; Atlas, 15; City of London Fire (Limited), 2 1/2 to 3; Commercial Union, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; Fire Insurance Association (Limited), 1 1/2; Guardian Fire and Life, 6 1/2; Imperial Fire, 15; London, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; London and Provincial Marine (Limited), 4 1/2; Marine (Limited), 27 to 27 1/2; North British and Mercantile, 26 1/2; Phoenix, 206 to 209; Thames and Mersey Marine (Limited), 10 1/4; Universal Marine, 6 1/2 to 7. Insurances quiet, little doing.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL (Oct. 16) write:—Fine gold, owing to an increased demand for export, has advanced to 77s. 10d. per ounce, standard. The Bank has sold 45,000oz. in sovereigns, for Egypt, and has received 25,000oz. from Australia of the same coin. The Tongariro, from New Zealand, brought 22,500oz.; Moselle, from the West Indies, brought 8000oz.; Sorata, from Australia, brought 60,000oz. in sovereigns. The Sutil takes 35,000oz. to Bombay; La Plata 50,000oz. in sovereigns for Lisbon. Silver, owing to lower Indian exchanges, related to 50 1/2 d., and since the issue of the Council Bills, India has been entirely out of the market. The Elbe, from New York, brought 4500z.; City of Berlin, from New York, brought 50,000z.; Moselle, from the West Indies, brought 8000z.; Mozart, from the River Plate, brought 55,000z. The Sutil takes 45,000z. to Bombay. Mexican dollars arrived per Ville de Bresst were fixed at 50 1/2 d. per ounce, at which price there are still buyers. The Moselle, from the West Indies, brought 5000z.; Ville de Bresst, from Vera Cruz, brought 103,000z.; Donau, from New York, brought 5000z. The quotations for bullion are:—Bar gold, fine, 77s. 10d. per ounce, standard; bar gold containing 20 dwts. silver, 77s. 11 1/2 d. per ounce, standard; bar silver, fine, 50 1/2 d. to 50 3/4 d. per ounce standard; bar silver containing 5 grs. gold, 51 1/2 d. to 51 3/4 d. per ounce standard; cake silver, 5 1/4 d. per ounce; Mexican dollars, 50 1/2 d. per ounce, firm; quicksilver, 54. 1 s. to 54. 12 s.; discount 3 per cent.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 10—Minera	60	£ 7 0 0	Runcorn Smelting Co.
— ditto	50	7 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
14—Liburne—Glogfawr	40	7 15 0	ditto	ditto
— " — Glogfawr	30	7 1 6	ditto	ditto
— Oswestry	12	6 1 6	Quirk, Barton, & Co.	
— East Dunderberg	25	9 12	Panther Lead Co.	
15—Pierrefitte	60	13 5 6	ditto	ditto

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 10—Minera	97	£ 4 0 0	Swansea Vale Co.
— ditto	60	3 17 0	Dillwyn and Co.
— ditto	58	3 18 6	Swansea Vale Co.
— ditto	88	3 10 6	English Crown Co.
— ditto	23	3 11 6	ditto
— ditto	31	3 11 0	ditto
— ditto	31	3 8 0	Dillwyn and Co.
— ditto	31	3 8 0	Villiers Spelter Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 10—Phoenix United	23	£ 44 7 6	Redruth Tin Co.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS AND SHARE DEALERS, 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STOCKS, MINING AND OTHER SHARES. ESTABLISHED 1869—BANKERS: ALLIANCE (Limited).

HORACE J. TAYLOR, 38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. STOCK, MINING, AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARE DEALER. ESTABLISHED 1874. BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

C. PASS AND SON, BRISTOL, ARE BUYERS OF LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c., and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

GEO. G. BLACKWELL, 26, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, HANDLES MANGANESE, BARYTES, SPARS, AND ALL ORES on SALE or PURCHASE.

ASSAYING. Mr. EDGAR JACKSON, (Assoc. R. S. M., F. I. C.) RECEIVES PUPILS, and ASSAYS ALL KINDS OF ORES. 106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN LYSAGHT (LIMITED), BRISTOL SPELTER WORKS, BUYERS OF ZINC ASHES, ZINC OXIDE, HARD SPELTER, CALAMINE, &c.

MESSRS. J. AND J. BANNER, BROKERS, LEITH OFFICES, LIVERPOOL. BUYERS AND SELLERS OF MINES, MINERALS, &c. COMPANIES FORMED ON EQUITABLE TERMS.

J. A. JONES, MINING ENGINEER, GIJON (ASTURIAS), SPAIN. Mines inspected and reported on. Assays and valuations effected. Has on hand offers of Mines of Copper, Calamine, Blende, Phosphat of Lime, Tin, Lead, Iron, Manganese, and Manganiferous Iron Ores.

MURRAY ASTON, MINING AGENT, CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND. Mines and other properties in any part of Australasia inspected. Reports by Government Geologists procured where required. Terms very moderate, and expense of sending Engineer from England avoided. ADDRESS CABLEGRAMS, "ASTON, CHRISTCHURCH."

RICHARD PROVIS, STUD. INST. C.E., LAND AND MINE SURVEYOR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, PREPARES MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS, AND UNDERTAKES GENERAL SURVEYS.

J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., &c., CHEMICAL AND MINING ENGINEER, (Four years Chief Chemist and Metallurgist to the Rio Tinto Company, 13 years experience in Cornwall, Author of numerous works on Mining and Mineralogy) ADVISES ON GENERAL CHEMICAL AND MINING MATTERS, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE TREATMENT OF MIXED AND LOW-CLASS ORES. ADDRESS—54, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS. (British, Foreign, and Colonial). Apply to Mr. ERNEST DE PASS, Fel. Inst., Patent Agents, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON. Pamphlet of Information Gratis, and post free on application. Twenty years' experience.

ESTABLISHED 1866.—THIRTEEN YEARS IN CORNWALL. SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C. Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.

Those who wish to buy or sell any mining shares should consult Mr. JAMES. Mr. J. devotes his entire attention to home and foreign mines, and places his special information at the disposal of his clients. That mining offers undoubted advantages for quick returns no one can deny. Look at the enormous sums of money paid in dividends by home and foreign mines. A large number of wealthy families owe their present positions to adventuring in LEGITIMATE MINES. With a better price for metals many of the smaller priced shares would immediately advance some hundreds per cent.

TREVAUNANCE also POLBERRO SHARES SHOULD BE BOUGHT AT ONCE. There are many mines worth attention, as proceedings of recent share holders' meetings prove beyond doubt. During the last 40 years there has been no such opportunity presented itself as the present for investment in British mines. Metals are certain to advance. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained on this point. Buyers must not further delay orders. See Selected List published by S. JAMES, 14, Angel-court, London, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or parts:—		
25 Bedford United, 30s.	50 South Caradon, 13s. 9d.	30 Gold Coast, 2s. 6d.
50 Carn Camborne, 7s. 6d.	108 Condarow, 25 1/2	30 Hoover Hill, 5s.
100 Collacombe Cons, 4s.	50 South Darree, 4s. 3d.	150 Indian Consol., 2s. 2d.
25 Devon Con., £2 12s. 6	13 S. Devon United, 3s.	55 Javali, 2s. 6d.
25 D. Friendship, 3s.	20 South Frances, 25 1/2	100 Kohinoor B, 3s. 3d.
20 Devon United, 5s.	50 Trevaunance, 5s. 3d.	100 Kapanga, 3s.
100 Drakewalls, 2s. 3d.	20 Trevaunance, 4s. 6d.	100 La Plata, 5s. 3d.
50 East Blue Hills, 4s. 9	50 West Oreb, 1s. 6d.	100 Last Chance, 1s.
10 Ecton, 20s. 6d.	50 West Gonamen, 6d.	50 Lisbon-Berlyn, 6s.
20 East Caradon, 2s. 3d.	10 West Kitty, 23 1/2	50 Montann, 30s. 6d.
50 East Wheal Rose, 7s. 6d	25 West Poldice, 6s. 6d.	20 New Emma, 11s. 3d.
20 Frongoch, 8s. 3d.	20 Wheal Bassett, 23 1/2	100 Nouveau Monde, 2s. 3d.
100 Goginan, 2s. 3d.	100 Wheal Coates, 2s. 3d.	50 Oscar Gold, 12s. 6d.
10 Great Laxey, £9 1/2	20 Wheal Oreb, 22s. 6	paid, 19s.
20 Gunnislake (Clit.), 8s.		50 Oscar Gold, Vendors Shares, 24s.
5 Great Holway, 15s.	50 Asia Minor, 3s. 6d.	50 Organos, 10s. 6d.
10 Home Mines Trust, 2s.	50 Akankoo (I.P.), 7s.	50 Orta, 21s.
50 Killifreth, 7s. 6d.	150 Balki, 4s. 9d.	50 Potosi New, 6s. 9d.
50 Kit Hill Gt. Cons., 2s.	100 Bratsberg, 23s. 9d.	100 Port Phillip, 2s. 3d.
10 Kitty St. Agnes, 11s. 6	45 Cartago, 10s. paid, 6s. 6	100 Panulillo, 23 1/2
100 Mounts Bay, 2s. 6d.	10 Capiapo, £2 1/2	50 Ruby, 11s. 3d.
25 New Kitty, 26s. 3d.	50 California Gold, 11s. 9	11 Richmond, 23 1/2
100 New Caradon, 6d.	50 Callao Bis, 9s.	100 Schwab's Gully, 25 1/2
100 Old Gunnislake, 2s. 6	200 Chile, 1s. 6d.	100 Tacuahu, 1s. 9d.
50 Old Shepherds, 13s. 9	30 Chontales, 3s. 3d.	25 Teocapilla, 3s.
20 Phoenix United, 37s. 6	100 Colombian Hyd., 2s. 6	11 Tollina A, 25 1/2
50 Polberro, 42s. 6d.	60 C. St. Austr. Cop., 1s. 6	15 Transvaal Gold, 15s. 6
50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6	100 Denver Gold, 2s.	10 U. Mexican, £3 12s. 6
100 Parya Copper, 1s. 6d.	50 Frontino, 12s. 6d.	100 Victoria Gold, 6s. 6d.
15 Roman Gravel, 57s. 6	100 Glenrock, 3s.	100 West Callao, 3s.

* S. JAMES can buy or sell any of the above shares. Correspondence invited. Trustees, executors, and others will find their duties considerably lightened by submitting schedule of shares held to Mr. JAMES, who will return the same by next post with market values attached.

Orders by letter or telegram promptly attended to. Speculative accounts not opened on any terms whatever. Send for selected list of Mines. CLOSING PRICES issued every Tuesday and Friday. TELEPHONE No. 212.

BANKERS: IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, E.C.

MINING OFFICES, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, in referring to their public Circular in the Mining Journal, would also observe that they BUY and SELL SHARES at the nett market prices of the day in all well-established and respectable Mining Companies; also, in English and Foreign Funds' Railway Stocks, &c.

DENT'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of High-Class Watches and Clocks at
Reduced Prices sent Post Free on applica-
tion to **E. DENT & CO., Watchmakers to
the Queen, 61, Strand, London, W.C.;**
or 35 Royal Exchange, E.C.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS EVANS, Esq.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for
MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-
named Act, will be HELD on the 3rd and 31st days of October, 1884, and
CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMIN-
ATION must, on or before the 29th day of October, notify such intention
to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom
all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The Arcade, Derby.
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for
examination with those who do.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for
MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-
named Act, will be HELD on the 23rd and 29th days of November, 1884, and
CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMIN-
ATION must, on or before the 15th day of November, notify such intention
to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom
all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
STUART FOULIS, Secretary.

135, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, 10th October, 1884.
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for
examination with those who do.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS. DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

PATRON.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Applications to exhibit must be made on printed forms, which will
be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Inventions
Exhibition, South Kensington, S.W.
These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st Nov.,
1884.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

COAL MINING CLASSES

By Instructor ARNOLD LUPTON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.

The Introductory Lecture on "Mining in North America" will be delivered in
the Philosophical Hall on Monday, Oct. 20th, at Five P.M. Admission free.
Mr. LUPTON'S Second Year Course will begin at the Yorkshire College on the
27th October at 5.30 P.M.
Prospectus may be had post free from the Secretary.

RIO TINTO COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the company
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, to FRIDAY, the 31st inst., both
days inclusive, for the preparation of the INTERIM DIVIDEND which will be
PAID on the 1st November.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive pay-
ment of the said Interim Dividend at the rate of 10s. per share, free of income
tax, on and after Saturday, the 1st November, 1884, on presentation of Coupon
No. 12, either at the company's office in London, or at the Société Générale, rue
de Provence, 56, Paris, or at the Deutsche Nationalbank in Bremen.
Coupons for payment in London must be left four clear days previously for
examination, and may be deposited on or after the 20th instant.

By Order, R. J. FENNESSY, Secretary.
Offices of the company, 30, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., 16th October, 1884.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of
the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited), will be
HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on FRIDAY, the
24th October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the direc-
tors' report and accounts, declare a dividend, and transact the other usual
business.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 16th instant, until
Friday, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

G. GRAINGER, Secretary.

50, Old Broad-street, London, 14th October, 1884.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-
street, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at One
o'clock precisely, for the purpose of transacting the business of the company.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th October, and
re-opened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board,

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Offices: 2, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, E.C.,
17th October, 1884.

NOW PUBLISHING, PRICE 30s., THE THIRD EDITION OF KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHIPPERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Being a Guide to the Export and Import Shipping, and Manufacturing
Industries of the United Kingdom, with the Colonies and Foreign Countries.

This work gives a vast amount of information respecting the business carried
on between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and foreign countries, show-
ing the description of goods and the amount thereof exported to each Colony or
country abroad, the British ports whence shipments are made, the merchants,
factors, and shippers at the various ports and towns in England, the manu-
facturers of the principal goods exported, and the merchants and others abroad who
are importers or buyers of British goods.

It also gives complete information as to the various descriptions of goods, and
the amounts thereof imported from abroad into this country, with the names
of the merchants and shippers, and also the manufacturers at the principal
towns of the various goods imported.

The work is divided into three principal divisions, the first of which comprises
the various foreign countries and British possessions throughout the world to
which British manufactures are exported.

Under each of these is given, first—a statistical account of the country; the
financial position; business relations with this country, with, in the case of
foreign states, the names of the British and other Consuls; the name of the
Minister in this country; Consuls, Vice-Consuls, &c., at the various ports and
places in this country; the principal bankers, the merchants, commission mer-
chants, buyers of English goods, and the manufacturers, &c., at the principal
towns of the various goods imported; the various ports in each country; also
the ports in this country whence shipments are made; tariffs, &c., &c.; a tabular
statement showing the exports from this country during the last three years; a list
of the merchants and shippers in the various British towns; list of steamers
and other vessels sailing from the ports; also a list of the various manufactures
that are exported from this country.

The second division comprises an alphabetical list of the exporters from this
country, stating the class of goods exported by them.

The third division of the work embraces the names and addresses of the actual
manufacturers, or manufacturers' agents, of the articles exported, describing as
clearly as possible the specialties of each manufacturer.

"It is almost exhaustive as a guide to the shipping and manufacturing in-
dustries, both export and import, of Great Britain and Ireland."—The Times,
Sept. 20th, 1884.

"Merchants and manufacturers of all kinds will find the Directory a valuable
guide, whether their interests are concerned in exports or imports."—Daily
Chronicle Sept. 12th, 1884.

"It abounds in information of the kind which merchants, manufacturers, and
exporters are constantly in need of. Its scope, however, is not confined to the
classes who in this country have business with the colonies and foreign parts;
but includes also the principal merchants abroad, so that the book becomes
tolerably complete guide to the import and export industries of all countries
with which Great Britain has any mercantile relation, and vice versa."—Daily
News, Sept. 17th, 1884.

"In collecting the names of foreign and colonial firms—a task of considerable
difficulty, as will be understood—Messrs. Kelly have had the assistance of the
British Consuls, many of whom have given personal testimony to the important
service this Directory fulfils in commercial circles abroad."—European Mail,
Sept. 24th, 1884.

London: KELLY and Co., Publishing Office, 51, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

HELP COPPER COMPANY—ERRATA.—With reference to the report of this com-
pany's meeting in last week's *Mining Journal*, Mr. E. P. Rabbone writes that he
is reported to have represented the burrows to be worth 1 per cent. of copper.
This is not the case. A portion of the burrows may be worth 1 per cent. of
copper in parts; but even where this is the case it is so mixed up with unpro-
ductive trap rock that it would be impossible to work it to a profit. Secondly,
in referring to the value of the property, he wished to convey—that if the
liabilities outstanding at the present moment were not paid off, an execution
might be levied on the mines by any creditor in the States, and the property
sold for what it might fetch, in which case the shareholders might not get
more than 6d. in 12, if so much; that as soon as the liabilities are liquidated
the company will be in a position to sell the property should they wish to do
so, in which case they would probably get back a good part of their original
investment; and that if between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* were subscribed for debentures
they would not only get back the whole of their money, but also a good
interest upon it.

STROMTIA.—Can any reader of the *Mining Journal* inform me where a market
can be obtained for stromtia, either in its raw state or ground, as there are
large deposits in my neighbourhood.—INQUIRER.

VICTORIA (VENEZUELA) GOLD—SCROLL'S STAMPS.—The widow of the late
Mr. Scholl writes that as Mr. Scholl never sold this company a stamp or re-
ceived royalty upon any stamp used by the company there must, she feels
sure, be a great mistake somewhere. The Scholl stamp is working well and
giving great satisfaction in St. Austell, Cornwall, so that the Venezuelan
machine which failed must have been some other invention.

INDIAN KINGSTON.—Would any correspondent give me, if possible, some infor-
mation in the *Journal* as to what has become of the Indian Kingston and Sand-
hurst Gold Mining Company? It appeared once to be one of the most
promising companies. When it was promoted I took 50 shares, and for which
I paid 50*l.* Perhaps some of the readers of the *Mining Journal* could give
desired information.—U. S.

Received.—"C. J. Q." (Philadelphia)—"B. A. A."—"T. E. C."—"A. P." (Chip-
ping Sodbury); Inserted—"R. F. M." (Osheltenham)—"E. A. H."—"G. H. F."—
"W. B. P."—"J. C. B." You will find several good rock-drill adverts in
the *Journal*. Your engineer will be the best judge in making the selection.
The mere fact of a given quantity of work having been accomplished in a given
time by a given invention is no criterion of economic value. In tunnelling it
may pay to break up a dozen machines a week to keep up speed of driving, but
in mining the case would be different. It would be preferable to visit some
mine where drills are in use—"D. K. A."—"H. D."—"R. M."—"H. F." If
you are not satisfied with the secretary's version of the reports you should get
it arranged at a public meeting that they shall be published as received.—
"J. G." (Manchester): Letter forwarded.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

We are rapidly approaching the period of the year when specu-
lation becomes rife. The law requires that during the month of
November notices shall be inserted in the metropolitan and provin-
cial press of the various schemes which seek public approval and
Parliamentary sanction. This, then, is the time when stockbrokers
and financial agents sow the seed from which they hope, and gener-
ally realise, rich golden harvests. It is necessary, on the one hand,
that this should be done, for without it there would be no incentive
to commercial activity, and business life and trade would become
inert and stagnant. On the other hand, sound commercial judgment
and prudence should deprecate chimerical schemes and ephemeral
projects, and capitalists are they invest should carefully examine the
many schemes which are launched for public approval and support.
Our principal commercial undertakings have now become so enor-
mous, and such gigantic projects have been carried out and others
still awaiting execution, that the great business affairs of the nation
could scarcely be now conducted without Joint-stock Companies;
and Limited Liability Companies materially help forward many of the
great enterprises which are carried out. Some 25 years have now
elapsed since the Board of Trade issued official yearly returns of the
number and the share capital of joint-stock companies, and these
returns give much interesting and reliable history of the industrial
and financial condition of the United Kingdom since that period.
These returns show that the trade of the kingdom fluctuates very
considerably—there is the ebb and the flow of the commercial trade,
and, generally speaking, the more prosperous the commercial flow
the more disastrous and ruinous the following ebb. For instance, in
the year 1864 the number of joint-stock companies registered was
997, the share capital of which was the largest amount subscribed in
any one year—237,237,000*l.*, or nearly 24,000*l.* share capital per com-
pany. This is a prodigious amount certainly, but of the number of
companies successfully floated or the amount of capital which bore
good fruit no official record seems to have been kept. But in 1866
the crash came, and there was a consequent loss of confidence in
such companies. The effect was that in the following year only 479
companies, with a share capital of only 31,500,000*l.* was registered.
Since that time, however, there has been a gradual revival in the
trade and industry of the country, and consequently in the number
of joint-stock companies floated and the share capital invested, until
in the year 1883 there were 1668 companies registered, with a share
capital of 167,750,000*l.*; but of these the Registrar affixes against
the names of no less than 428 of them the words "wound-up," "not
in operation," or "no information."

There can be no doubt that these joint-stock companies have swal-
lowed up hundreds of thousands of pounds which should have been
applied to the legitimate expansion of trade or the carrying out of
well-considered schemes for the development of commerce. In many
instances the companies have proved remunerative mainly to the
promoters, financial agents, lawyers, and the vendors of property.
The shareholders' interests have been only of secondary considera-
tion, and thousands of once well-to-do tradesmen have been ruined
by a too implicit confidence reposed in schemes which are launched
with such a flourish of trumpets. Many attempts have been made
by Parliament to protect shareholders, and to punish the unscrupu-
lous promoters and financial agents. The Act of 1867 was a decided
step in this direction, and it proved a valuable practical check to
much of the reckless speculation which was then rife. That Act
made it fraudulent not to publish in the prospectus the agreements
made between vendors, promoters, and companies, and prohibited a
shareholder from petitioning for the winding-up of the company un-
less he held his shares for six months. But even these provisions
have not been found altogether adequate to prevent much injustice,
and still more stringent enactments are sought to be obtained.—Mr.
G. LATHOM BROWN, at the recent Social Congress, suggesting that
no allotment shall be binding on the applicant unless the capital
bona fide subscribed is at least two-thirds of the amount announced
in the prospectus. But however stringent provisions of an Act of
Parliament may be made they will to a very great extent be futile
unless proper prudence and discretion be exercised by speculators
and capitalists. The Act of Parliament has often times been blamed
for that over which it has no control, but which private individuals
may easily prevent.

Whilst we would earnestly endeavour to prevent reckless specu-
lation, and would discountenance the launching of schemes of ques-
tionable utility, there are many projects still on the *tapis* which will
tend to the development of trade and commerce, and are, conse-
quently, legitimate channels for the investment of capital. There
are many of our colliery districts through which short connecting
links would open up large maiden mineral districts or considerably
augment the yield of already-established concerns. There are also
several projects involving very large expenditure of money which
have been promoted with the view of providing water-ways, and
thus breaking up the monopoly of railway carriage of minerals and
goods. In Wales there are large dock enterprises to be carried out,
and fresh lines to be made leading up to the very heart of the great
Rhondda coal valley. In Ireland there are many districts rich in
mineral deposits awaiting English enterprise and capital for their
profitable development and working. In our colonies, our Indian
empire, and our dependencies scores of fresh lines, opening up im-
mense tracts of land, and involving millions of pounds, all appeal
to English capitalists for execution. There is unquestionably a ple-
thora of money in England awaiting investment, and the fact that

so much lies unproductive tends to speculation without full enquiry
being made. As a rule, home and colonial investments, even when
not altogether successful, are not so utterly ruinous as the baits
held out of 15 and 20 per cent. in gold, silver, and diamond mines
in foreign countries. The outcry which is usually made at this
season of the year about the floating of bogus companies and reck-
less speculation arises to a very great extent from the too great haste
to become rich on the part of speculators and capitalists, and from
the fact that those who have a little money at disposal will them-
selves invest rather than entrust their commission to respectable old-
established brokers or financial agents. A few pounds paid in the
shape of commission for sound advice, based upon experience and
investigation, are always well laid out. There are yet many legiti-
mate outlays for English capital and enterprise—many schemes
which will expand our trade and commerce in the parent country
and the colonies; and if capitalists and speculators would avoid the
allurements of reckless adventures they will exercise more discre-
tion than is usually done, and the best way of so doing is to entrust
their commission to a respectable firm of stockbrokers or agents.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL DEPOSITS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

North Lincolnshire, with its vast deposits of ironstone scarcely
second in extent to Cleveland, and in all probability with a valuable
field of coal as yet undisturbed, is anything but well provided with
railways; indeed, there is only one line with a few branches to and
from Doncaster and Grimsby daily that traverse the ironstone field
or goes near to the works. Last year an effort was made to give
access, by means of a line of railway known as the Goole, Epworth,
and Owston line, which would connect the former with Misingham
on the Doncaster and Gainsborough Railway. The project, however,
was successfully opposed by other companies, one of the grounds
being that a Bill had been passed for the formation of a tram line
over a considerable portion of the same district. It now appears
that the tram line is not to be proceeded with, and as the Bill will
be again brought forward in the session of 1885, it is said there
is every reason to believe that it will be carried. The line will be
about 20 miles in length, and will open out some new industries in
the localities through which it passes. At Epworth there is plenty
of gypsum, the working of which will pay well, and in what is known
as the Marsh Land near Goole, good ironstone has been met with
quite close to the surface, only requiring the necessary facilities for
transport to be opened out. The land itself in its present state is by
no means valuable, as was the case with that in the Frodingham
district before the ironstone was discovered and worked, but it would
be very different were it connected with a railway.

Our ablest geologists, too, are agreed that there is plenty of coal
in Lincolnshire under the magnesian limestone and the new red
sandstone, or newer formation. What is known as the great Midland
coal field, which has its southern boundary at Nottingham, and its
northern one about Leeds, in going along by way of Rotherham and
Barnsley, dips to the east at a greater angle than the limestone
itself, on which the lower red sandstone rests unconformably on the
coal measures. The limestone has not been gone through in the
South Yorkshire district as yet, the mere fringe of it having been
touched at the sinking at Denaby Main Colliery. The coal mea-
sures, however, branch out to Doncaster, the strata rising to the east,
so that the coal peculiar to South Yorkshire will ultimately be found
to terminate under the lias of Lincolnshire, although it has not yet
been bored to. The boring at Drax, on the estate of Lord Beaumont,
however, shows that the coal exists there, as it will, in all proba-
bility, on the course of the proposed line of railway, where the
geological formation is the same. The new line of railway cannot
fail, therefore, to aid in further developing the already known val-
uable deposits of ironstone in Lincolnshire, and hastening the opening
out of the beds of coal that are in the county. Lincolnshire will not
then be dependent upon any other district for smelting material, as
it will have the iron ore, coal, and limestone on the spot.

DRILLING MACHINES IN COAL MINES.

Inventors have long complained of the little interest taken by
mineowners in the coal cutting machines they have patented for
doing away with the most exhausting and dangerous parts of the
miners' work, reducing the cost of production, and greatly lessening
the loss of life. In some places the introduction of drilling machines
by the workmen themselves, and at their own cost, has received
marked discouragement, for what reason it is difficult to guess.
Drilling machines bring the coal down in larger pieces than is pos-
sible with the pick, and make a great deal less slack. In the North
of France and in Belgium drills are used in the coal mines both by
hand and power, the best known being the DUBOIS and the FRAN-
COIS, whilst the DUNN and FERROUX are also tolerably well-known,
the latter being considered the best for the drilling of horizontal
holes. English drills, however, are not to be excelled, and they are
made suitable for almost every mining purpose, and we should like
to see them more generally used. With them miners would do a great
deal more work than they do with their ordinary tools; and if the
men were to introduce them we most assuredly think they are en-
titled to any advantage that is to be gained by their so doing. But
this is not the opinion of some persons, as has just been shown in
the case of a number of men employed at the Barrington Colliery.

Some time since these men went to the expense of getting drilling
machines, and then were able to earn more than was the average of
the county, and on an appeal being made to the joint-committee the
latter decided on a reduction of 2d. per ton. The drills were then
brought out, when the earnings came below the standard. The ques-
tion was then left to be decided by a gentleman acting as umpire,
and he decided that the deduction should only be 1d. per ton. The
drills were consequently again taken into the mine, but here there
was another more serious interference, for the men were told that
they could not have their drills sharpened at the colliery, upon which
most of them gave the usual fortnight's notice to leave. This cer-
tainly appears to be a harsh proceeding towards the men who had
provided themselves with drilling machines to earn more money with
a less expenditure of labour than previously. It is hoped that a sat-
isfactory arrangement will yet be come to between the manager of the
mine and the workmen. Owners of mines would be acting in their
own interest were they to encourage in every way they can the in-
troduction of machinery underground by their workmen. The time
is not far off when machinery in the underground working of mines
will be the rule, and owners in encouraging the men to use whatever
machines or appliances they can calculate to lessen their labour
and increase their wages will make them more tolerant when ma-
chines are introduced for the cutting of coal, as well as for other
mining purposes.

COLLIERS' WAGES IN STAFFORDSHIRE—END OF THE STRIKE.—
There is no longer a strike of the colliers in South Staffordshire. As
our Staffordshire reports have shown there has been a distinct
tendency for some weeks by a numerous section of strike hands to
resume work if only they could do so without being conspicuous in
their disregard of the Central Strike Committee, who continue to
advise active resistance. Consequently, when on Monday and
Tuesday colliery owners of prominence started the engines at
numerous pits there were plenty of hands ready to go down. As
many as could have work provided for them were set on, and the
rest only wait the opportunity to resume. Even the 350 hands at the
Sandwell Park Colliery, Westbromwich, are going back, while the
claim which they have been urging in the County Court for wages in
lieu of a full fortnight's notice is to be abandoned. The Sandwell
Park Company, however, resolutely refuse to again employ S. H.
Whitehouse, a collier who has done much to keep the strike going
throughout the more than 15 weeks of its existence. But at Sandwell,
as at other leading collieries, notice is on Oct. 15 to be given by
the men for a rise in wages a fortnight hence to the extent of 1d.
drop at which the men have now resumed—4d. in the Thirk, and 2d.
per day or stint in the Thin coal. With the iron trade in its present
condition it is scarcely likely that the notice will have any effect
upon the masters.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. WILSON (Glasgow, Oct. 16) writes:—The warrant market is unchanged. A moderate business is doing, and the price is steady. The steadiness which has continued for months is evidence that the large stock of warrants is well held. The demand for shipping brands is becoming quieter now that certain of the northern Continental ports are about to close for the winter. Otherwise there is no special feature to record regarding the trade. Shipments are fair for the week, and about equal to those of last year. One furnace has been lighted at Summerlee and one at Dalmellington Works, making the number blowing 94: 595 tons were taken out of store here last week, and 471 tons at Middlesbrough.

Thursday, Oct. 9.	Friday, Oct. 10.	Monday, Oct. 13.
41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2
41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2
41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2
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41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2
41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2	41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2, 41/7 1/2

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 16.—Speculation on the future seems out of the question now, seeing how often hope has been disappointed; but so far as forecasts are ventured, the general expectation seems to be improvement rather than further decline. Nothing is doing in the share market, save in a few leading mines, and they are dull. Where the exact cause of the present condition of affairs lies it would be hard to say with any real approach to definite accuracy; but this at least seems certain, that if there is no improvement between now and Christmas, we may expect some rather serious changes in mining operations, for there is less recuperative power at this moment, all things considered, than probably ever before. The number of hands out of employ is steadily increasing.

A step has been taken in the utilisation of a mineral substance of the West that has long lain almost wholly waste that may have important consequences. It is somewhat over a century since that the lignites of Bovey Neathfield, in Devon, were turned to account in connection with the more easily treated clay of that locality in the manufacture of pottery. For a long time after the establishment of the Bovey pottery the lignite seems to have been the chief fuel used; but for many years now it has been practically abandoned in favour of coal, though occasionally used in the drying process. The introduction of coal, as well as the improved kilns, was one of the factors in the utilisation of the more refractory clay of the district, neglected until recently, but which now plays so important a part in its products. The disease of the lignite in the pottery, and the fact that it is very ill adapted for domestic purposes, has led to its being neglected as a commercial product. Now, however, it is being employed in the manufacture of what is called patent carbon, which comes into competition with animal and wood charcoal and similar substances, and which seems likely to have an important future before it. For decolorisation it has been found equal in power to animal charcoal, and it is said to be quite as efficient and economical in use in sugar refining, while, of course, its first cost is very much smaller. For sewage and water filtration it is said to be the most efficient material in the field, and trials have shown that in dealing with sewage it removes about 40 per cent. more of the solids than animal charcoal, taking out quite as much of the organic matter, and just twice as much of the mineral. With claims like these it is quite possible, therefore, that the Bovey lignite may come to play an important part in the economical relations of social everyday life in connection with the important questions of sanitation; and that this hitherto all but waste material may be made of great and profitable utility. We believe that there are many other directions quite apart from mining proper in which our mineral resources are capable of paying development.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 16.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the Iron Trade of Derbyshire since last notice; but it may be said that the workmen continue to be fairly employed all round. The make of pig-iron has kept up to the average, and the demand has, perhaps, slightly improved of late, for more has gone away by railway into distant districts, where it is used for mill purposes. Prices, it would also appear, are rather better than they were, having for a considerable time been anything but remunerative, although, in this respect, the makers were no worse off than those in other localities. The local consumption has kept up well, which is saying a good deal, seeing that at this time of year there is generally a falling-off in the production of certain iron specialties, for which several of the works are noted. The foundries, however, still continue to work favourably—at least, the leading ones, employing large numbers of hands and engaged in turning out heavy castings, such as pipes, pillars, cylinders, &c. Lighter material, however, has continued comparatively quiet; but in some kinds of mining tools, for which, at least, one establishment has a very high reputation, a fair amount of business has been done. In merchant iron also trade has become rather better, but the whole of the mills are not doing so much as they could. Fine malleable light castings are being produced in moderate quantities, and this branch has extended from its original seat to the chief town of the county, and where it appears likely to flourish, as it has done for nearly a century at Dronfield, where the castings were first produced by the patent of Sam Lucas, and the same process is now being carried out on many places, both at home and abroad.

House coal has gone off much better of late than for some months previously, and prices have gone up, but not to the extent that some papers have announced. In all probability 6d. per ton advance at the pits is much nearer than any other sum, for coal is plentiful in all districts; so much so, indeed, that in many of them the men continue on short time; and so long as this is the case, any really material rise is out of the question. There is, however, no doubt that with the increased consumption, the usual winter advance of a shilling per ton will be realised before so very long. The trade with the Metropolis has improved considerably of late, and this has been felt by the Derbyshire colliery owners more probably than any other, seeing that fully two-fifths of all the coal that is sent by railway to London goes from the Derbyshire pits, the carriage rate being so much less from the districts in that country than from many other places. Gas coal has also gone off better, but this in no way affects the price of it, which is the same during the whole of the year. Steam coal has undergone but little change of late, for not much of it finds its way to any of our seaports for exportation owing to the great distance, and the fact that from most of the collieries there is no one railway that goes direct to any port of importance. A good deal, however, is taken by several of the railway companies for locomotive and other purposes, but the consumption at the present time by them is not so large as at some other times. The furnaces also are taking a full average, so that the two sources named are those in which many colliery owners have mainly to depend for the disposal of their steam coal. Some few contracts for delivery in the Metropolis are held, but they are not of much consequence, whilst the prices obtained are not such as to make them much sought after. Small coal is still in but moderate request on the part of manufacturers, especially those in the Lancashire cotton districts, who are able to purchase it at other places on better terms, owing to the distance and the railway rate being so much less.

The improvement in some branches of the Sheffield trade reported in last week's notice has in no way declined, still in some departments, quietness is the rule. There is a steady production of both Bessemer and crucible steel, a good deal of the former being in billets, some heavy forgings being produced from it, and the cast materials as well as rails are being produced to a moderate extent,

as our makers are not in a position to compete for foreign orders, owing to the heavy charge by the railway companies for conveyance to any of our seaports. A good deal of crucible steel is also being used for railways and other wheels, and more of some special qualities are now required for the best qualities of cutlery, fine instruments, and small tools. Some fair orders have come to hand for table and other knives, especially for the best qualities, notwithstanding the high price of both ivory and pearl. More is also being done in secondary qualities of both table and pocket knives, and some improvement has also been noticed with respect to some kinds of machine knives and large blades used abroad for field and other purposes. In edge tools some of the makers are able to find their hands full employment which has not been the case previously. In sheep-shears, too, work is tolerably plentiful, but ordinary scissors are still in comparatively moderate request, the makers suffering from the competition on the part of the German manufacturers, who are by no means particular as to the names or marks they use, and who produce a cheaper but, of course, inferior article, but tolerably well finished. The mills engaged in ordinary ship and boiler plates are not doing so much, the demand being still but limited. On the other hand, however, no decline has taken place in the business doing in the composite iron and steel-plates, the two companies having the monopoly turning out large quantities of them. At the engine-works a moderate trade continues to be the rule, but in some kinds of small machines there is a fair turn-out for the time of year, seeing that the demand for them is not likely to be of much consequence until next spring. At the railway wagon works the men continue to be well employed, as they have been during the greater part of the year. In the silver-plated and white metal branches a decided change has taken place for the better, as is usually the case towards the close of the year, when goods for Christmas and New Year's presents are specially produced.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 16.—There is only a moderate business doing generally in the Coal Trade of this district and colliery proprietors are not more than about holding their own so far as prices are concerned. In house-fire coals there is a fairly steady trade doing, but there is no push of orders and some of the collieries are still on short time. The leading colliery proprietors in the Manchester district are very firm at the full October rates, and in the West Lancashire districts an advance of 6d. on the September rates is being maintained on the better classes of round coal, the average prices for which at the pit's mouth are about 9s. 6d. for best Wigan Arley, 7s. 6d. for second qualities and Pemberton Four-feet, and 6s. 6d. for common house-fire coals. Common round coals for steam and forge purposes meet with only a slow sale, and in some cases prices are, if anything, rather easier; the lower qualities of steam coal being obtainable at as low as 5s. 6d. per ton at the pit's mouth, with 6s. about the average figure for good ordinary qualities. Supplies of engine classes of fuel continue in excess of requirements, and although the leading Manchester coalowners still hold to the advance they put on at the commencement of the month, generally both burg and slack are being offered at quite as low prices as ever, and at the pit's mouth can be bought at about 4s. 6d. to 5s. for burg, 4s. for good slack, and about 3s. per ton for the common sorts.

In the Shipping Trade business has rather quietened down, and steam coal delivered at the High Level, Liverpool, or the Garston Docks, can be got at about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per ton.

As a natural consequence of the recent upward movement in prices the men in the West Lancashire districts have commenced an agitation for an advance of wages.

In the Iron Trade, although here and there moderately good orders have been secured since the Quarterly Meetings, there has been no general acquisition of any weight of new business to bring about any improved condition of the market. Where makers have got orders there is a tendency to a little more firmness in price, but for actual transactions of any importance the minimum rates continue the basis, and any attempted advance only tends to check further sales. For delivery equal to Manchester quotations for local brands of pig-iron remain firm at 41s. to 42s. 2d.; for Lincolnshire, 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. less 2d. has been got, where makers have been willing to book forward contracts, but for prompt delivery 6d. under these figures is taken. Derbyshire is quoted at 44s. to 45s. less 2d.; North Country iron for inland sale is rather easier, and good foundry Middlesbrough is to be bought at about 44s. 4d. net cash delivered equal to Manchester. In Scotch iron the tendency has also, if anything, been in the direction of weakness.

Hematites continue very bad to sell, and to secure orders extremely low prices are taken.

Rather more business is reported in the Finished Iron Trade, and some of the leading makers who have booked a moderate weight of orders recently have put up their quotations to 57. 15s. for good qualities of bars delivered into this district, but 57. 12s. 6d. remains the average figure that is actually being taken, and there are some local brands still to be got at 57. 10s. per ton.

In the engineering trades business continues to quieten down, and in most branches the weight of new work coming forward is only very small.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 16.—Ironworks fuel is this week pressed upon the market and prices are a shade easier. It will be a week or two, however, before the full effect of the resumption of work by the colliers is experienced by the market. The strike being over the coal trade as a whole wears a more healthy appearance than for a long time past. Ironworks (forge) fuel varies from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per ton, and furnace coal 9s. to 10s. Domestic coal is 7s. 6d. for ordinary shallow to 9s. for best shallow, and 8s. 6d. for ordinary deep to 10s. for best deep. Cokes are 14s. 9d. to 15s. for South Yorkshire sorts delivered, and best 16s. delivered. Welsh cokes are 15s., and Durham foundry sorts 23s. delivered. For good native stone, similar to "gubbin," consumers offer 11s., while vendors demand 12s. per ton. Northampton ore is 5s. 10d. to 6s. delivered, with a fair sale. Pig iron is quieter than for several weeks and prices are without alteration. The manufactured iron trade is unchanged on the week. The only new feature is the announcement that Messrs. John Knight and Co., of the Cookley Ironworks, Kidderminster, are contemplating removing to the North of England.

The supply of coal from the pits in the immediate neighbourhood of the furnaces, and of the mills and forges, has perceptibly increased in the week. Consumers are no longer dependent for supplies upon the Cannock Chase district. The colliers at work at the rate of wages paid before the arbitration have failed to contribute with sufficient liberality to the men who have been striking against the terms of the arbitrator's award, and the small shopkeepers and the rest having got tired of rendering help, the strike hands at the close of last week made signs of distress, which the butties understood. The latter consulted the mine managers, and arrangements were entered into for affording them an opportunity to go down the pits on Monday this week. The Central Strike Committee could not dam the stream, and on Monday afternoon passed a resolution sanctioning the going in upon condition that notice be given for a return, a fortnight hence, to the old wages. With but rare exceptions, all the hands for whom work can be found are again in employment. The number will be greater when the working places can be again made ready for them. The strike is calculated to have entailed upon the men alone a loss in wages of 150,000.

An excellent and complete lecture upon "Iron" was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Industrial and Art Exhibition Building, in Wolverhampton, by Mr. William Farnworth, general manager to Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin, iron and tin-plate makers of Wolverhampton, and Swindon, Worcestershire. The theme was treated more in a historical than a technical style, though the chief ancient and modern processes for iron and steel making were described, with the aid of diagrams as to the Bessemer process; and specimens of steel and iron made were shown. Mr. Farnworth spent several days, he said, at Criel, about 40 miles from Paris, investigating the Ponsard system, which was a combination of the Bessemer and the Sie-

mena-Martin. He came in the end to the conclusion that, though the system was theoretically right, yet that there were practical difficulties about it which made either of the two separate systems preferable to the Ponsard combined system. The Bessemer, the Siemens-Martin, and the Thomas Gilchrist were each and all triumphs of science, which had laid the iron trade of the world under indebtedness, whilst they were inventions of which any people might be justly proud.

As far as demand is concerned, there is not quite so much to grumble about at present in the North Staffordshire Coal Trade. The approach of winter has given an impetus to the call for domestic fuel, and manufacturers are also buying more freely. There is still, however, the great bugbear of low prices, which, it is hoped, will soon advance. The pig-iron makers are somewhat better off, there having lately appeared a perceptible improvement in the number of orders received. But prices, unfortunately, do not get firmer. Most of the merchant mills are running five turns, and in some cases full time is the rule. For large sectional iron there is a steady demand. The plate mills are irregularly employed. Crown bars are quoted 67. 12s. 6d. to 67. 12s. 6d.; best qualities are 10s. more, delivered Liverpool.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 16.—The general trade of the district is in a state far from satisfactory. The iron shipbuilding trade continues in a most depressed condition, and thus has a very bad effect on the iron and other trades, especially in the marine engine and marine boiler works. A large number of men are out of employment on the Tyne and Wear. Fortunately the coal trade is in a fairly healthy state in all branches, with the exception of the works producing manufacturing coal, the demand for which is far short of the supply at present. There is a good demand for best steam coal, for which 10s. per ton is readily got. Should the weather in the North Sea continue moderate the exports of this coal for the next two weeks at least will be large. The demand for second-class steam coal is also fair, but some of the works are not fully employed. The quantity of best steam coal vended lately, and the small demand for steam small coal, has caused a great accumulation, and they are now offered at very low prices, f.o.b. on the Tyne. The coal is quite a nuisance at the works, and the owners are anxious to get rid of it at any cost that will cover the railway carriage. We have now a statement of the amount of coal and coke exported from the Tyne in the first nine months of this year, from which it appears that 6,954,383 tons of coal and 175,946 tons of coke were exported, against 6,832,167 tons of coal and 189,026 tons of coke in the corresponding months of last year, a total increase of 109,136 tons. The shipments at Blyth and Warkworth have also been increased since those harbours were improved. At Blyth the shipment of coal in the first nine months of this year were 281,091 tons, against 117,933 tons in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 163,158 tons.

The Broomhill Coal Company now ship a large quantity of bunker and other coal at Warkworth. The shipments of coal on the Wear have also been good, and they have also increased at Seaham Harbour. The demand for gas coal is very strong; French and Mediterranean orders are coming in freely; prices on the open market are from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. There is a good demand for Tyne and Wear Wallend, and it is hoped that better prices will be secured for this coal during the winter; improved prices are much required, as some of the best firms in this branch of the coal trade paid no dividend for the half-year ended June last. There is little change in the state of the coke trade; there is a fair demand for export, but for inland and in the West Coast it continues moderate.

There is no improvement in the Pig-Iron or Manufactured Iron Trades; and as the shipping season is about to close, and large stocks are still held by makers, the feeling is very gloomy. Makers are still determined to adhere to the price fixed by the combination—37s. for No. 3; and rumours are afloat that the make will be reduced shortly; but conflicting statements are made, and it is difficult to arrive at the true state of affairs. There is a panic in the trade at present, and an important meeting was held at Middlesbrough on Monday, when there was a very large attendance. The meeting was private; but it is understood that the main topic discussed was to reduce if possible the make of pig-iron in the North of England. We believe that it was agreed that a special committee should be appointed to obtain certain information as to the advisability of blowing out a further number of furnaces to reduce the make, and so keep up prices. Another suggestion was made to appoint an official salesman for the district, it being contended that this course would improve the trade.

The Times stated on Monday that the combination amongst the ironmasters had been broken up, but this we believe is not correct, as the meeting was really mainly composed of members of the combination, and it was adjourned for a week.

On the Wear the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades continue much depressed, although a few orders for new ships have been got lately. On the Tyne there are more cheering signs in some quarters. At the works of Messrs. Palmer and Co., at Jarrow, a considerable amount of work has been got in the engineering and other departments.

At Messrs. Stephenson's a number of locomotives are in hand, some of them of the largest size. A considerable amount of general work is also in hand. At Messrs. Hawthorn's some fine locomotives are in course of construction, and also other engines and boilers, and in those works we notice that steel is being substituted for iron in all possible cases. Visiting the works we were shown specimens of steel manufactures of various kinds from the best works on the Tyne, from Sheffield, and some fine wheels, &c., from Belgium, and we were much surprised to hear that the steel castings from the latter country are superior to any produced in this country. This is certainly not creditable to the steelmakers of England.

There is also a large amount of work in hand at the great Elswick Works. The new steelworks are approaching completion, and also the shipbuilding works, and a start has been made with a ship of the Esmeralda type for a foreign government.

A NEW ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' ASSOCIATION. — On Oct. 8 a meeting was held in the Surgeons' Hall, Newcastle, for the purpose of forming an institution of this character. Mr. C. W. Hutchinson (of Sir W. Armstrong and Co.'s) occupied the chair. There was a good attendance, the project having been warmly taken up by both employers and agents, &c. The Chairman stated that the society would proceed on new lines, and there would be no opposition to existing societies. They wanted an interchange of ideas on all branches of those trades carried on here. Forgemasters, foundrymen, workers in steel; in fact, in every branch of work connected with the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The electrician was a man without whom they would hardly be able to live in the future; and the gas engineer was also developing his work very rapidly. They wanted papers read and discussed on all those subjects. There would be two grades in the proposed institute—one for employers and one for employees. A committee was appointed, with Mr. Hutchinson as chairman, to carry out the business and arrange for another meeting on Oct. 22. A secretary was appointed, and it was found that a start would be made with 100 members.

[That there is a necessity for such an institute we have no doubt whatever. The competition to be met with from other countries in manufactures is very keen; to prove this we need only point to the remarks we have made above respecting the steel goods now brought to the Tyne from the Continent.]

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members was held in Newcastle on Oct. 11, the President (Mr. John Dalglish) in the chair. A paper "On the Principles of Electric Lighting, and the Construction and Arrangement of Electric Light Apparatus," was read by Mr. SYDNEY F. WALKER, of Cardiff, who described the different modes of generating electricity, illustrating the structure and construction of many of the dynamo machines, and the importance of having those machines driven by engines worked with the utmost possible uniformity of motion. He described the various modes of lighting by electricity, and the principal modes by which the consumption of carbons is regulated. Incandescent lamps were next described, the honour of

first perfecting the application of which he believed to be due to Mr. Swan, of Newcastle. Other incandescent lamps, although their inventors usually adopted some form of globe and connection differing slightly from those of the Swan lamp, really only differed in the substance and form of the filament. Edison used carbonised bamboo, Maxim Bristol board, Lane-Fox bass-broom, and Crooks carbonised cotton. A new lamp on the same lines as the Swan, called the Woodhouse and Rawson, was the only one that appeared to rival it. He concluded by giving a description of the installation of those lamps at the Cymmer Colliery, in South Wales, where the Brooke lamps are used, and also of the same lamps, which have been got to work at the Epbleton Pits, Hetton Colliery, on the Wear. At this establishment we may state that those lights have been got into use at the surface, and also underground, and so far the light has given much satisfaction. The electric light has also been introduced at the Page Bank Colliery in Durham, at the shipping place of the Lambton Coal Company on the Wear, and other places. It is also to be introduced at the Benradon and other collieries in Northumberland.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Oct. 15.—Among the long list of defunct public companies, which filled nearly a column of the Journal last week, it is satisfactory to notice that there are only 14 belonging to North Wales. These are eight lead mines, one mine each of copper, iron, and phosphate of lime, one slate quarry, and two gas and water companies. The failure of the slate quarry is accounted for by the fact that it lies 13 miles from a railway station, and was imperfectly opened. Four of the lead mines show by the prefixes of "West" and "New" that they were partly, at least, trading upon the reputation of neighbouring mines. Of the rest, two were situated in Merionethshire, a county which has not, I think, ever produced a profitable lead mine. A perusal of the list is useful, also, in a general way, as showing that the proportion of unsuccessful mining ventures is not so large as that of general businesses.

A movement is now on foot for extending the North Wales narrow-gauge railway to Carnarvon Slate Quay, following to some extent the old Carnarvon and Nantlle tram-road, and crossing the entrance to the slate port by a swing bridge. This is intended to avoid the transshipment of slates at Dinas Junction. The various slate quarries connected with this little railway about Moel Tryfaen are working steadily, so also are those of the Nantlle and Llanberis Valleys. The Festiniog quarries are beginning to feel the effect of the approach of the close of the navigation season in the Baltic. The close of the summer traffic on the railways has brought a considerable reduction in receipts, amounting last week on the Cambrian Railway to 326l., but still leaving an increase on the receipts of the half-year of 365l. The endeavour to amalgamate the two great copper mines at Anglesey still proceeds, and it is hoped that it will soon be completed. An important brick and tile works has recently been established on this island on the coast near Holyhead, where there is a fine deposit of clay, which yields on burning, very hard bricks impervious to water.

The collieries of the Flint, Wrexham, and Raabon districts are, with few exceptions, fully employed. The owners of the Llay Hall Colliery, situated between Wrexham and Mold, who recently gave notice to the men of 5 per cent. reduction in their wages, have sought to compromise the matter by offering an increase of 1d. per ton in the price paid for getting the coal. The men will not accept this, and are paid off. They will, doubtless, readily find work in the adjacent collieries. With prices firm, and orders plentiful, it is hardly the time to effect further reductions in wages. The gear at the head of an incline at the Westminster Colliery, near Wrexham, broke last week, and the wagon rushing down killed Pryce Jones, 60 years of age, who was repairing the timber of the roof.

An interesting exhibition of gas appliances, promoted by the Chester Gas Company, is being held in the Music Hall, Chester. Mr. Thwaites, of Liverpool, is giving lectures on cooking by gas, and Mr. T. Fletcher, of Warrington, is lecturing "On some Curious Properties of Coal Gas." An interesting plan is exhibited of the Singer Sewing Machine manufactory, near Glasgow, and numerous machines are driven by Bischoff's gas-engine.

The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Wirral Railway, near Birkenhead, by the Premier to-morrow, will be a grand affair, and some of the foundries and machine shops will observe a half-holiday in honour of the occasion.

The demand for a poll of the ratepayers of Manchester made by Mr. Lynde, representing the London and North-Western Railway Company, against the proposed ship canal, has been withdrawn by that gentleman. There is no doubt that the inhabitants of the towns and districts along the course of the canal are enthusiastic in its favour. The prices of the various kinds of iron are better and firmer than they have been for a long time past. Pigs command an advance of 6d. per ton, and manufacturers' iron 3s. to 8s.

The demand for the Clee Hill "Ddu," or black stone, is good. This is the basalt, which has broken through and overflowed the little isolated patch of the coal measures near Ludlow, in South Shropshire. It makes a very hard and durable road metal. The quarries in the greenstone and syenites along the North Wales coast for stone for similar purpose and for paving setts are better employed than they were a short time ago. Most of such quarries as were situated inland are now closed, the low price of the material not admitting of a long railway carriage. The limestone quarries and the fire-clay works are well employed, and, excepting the lead and copper mines, the whole trade of the district is fairly good.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 16.—The shipments of coal in the month of September at Cardiff amounted to 607,227 tons foreign and 84,079 coastwise, with 13,688 tons patent fuel; Newport, 143,379 tons foreign and 100,643 coastwise; Swansea, 79,945 tons foreign and 59,125 coastwise, with 20,917 tons patent fuel. Last week Cardiff sent away 133,212 tons foreign and about 20,000 coastwise, with 3750 tons patent fuel; Newport, 35,647 tons foreign and 26,713 coastwise; Swansea, 13,575 tons foreign and about 14,000 coastwise, with 5380 tons patent fuel. The best sorts of steam coal are in great demand at Cardiff and Newport, while at Swansea merchants are not well supplied with orders. House coal is improving, as is usual with the advent of cold weather.

The London and North-Western scarcely took so much as usual last month from the South Wales collieries, the Aberdare Company, as usual, taking the lead so far as that line is concerned, and last month put on to it 4200 tons, whilst only about 1000 tons was sent over it from Bwlfa, and 800 tons from Fforchaman. Middle Duffryn, however, put 2000 tons on to it, and Cwmndare 1500 tons. The Great Western took something like an average from several of the collieries in South Wales, and, as far as that line is concerned, the Aberdare Iron Company again headed the list in September with 4600 tons, whilst Aberaman fell off 2500 tons; Mountain Ash was credited with 4000 tons; Bwlfa, with 2300 tons; and Merthyr-Aberdare with about the same quantity. From Fforchaman there was sent during last month 2800 tons; from Cwmndare, 220 tons; and from Ebbw Vale, 1600 tons. There was also a falling off so far as the Great Western is concerned, from Nixon's Navigation, Merthyr, Crawshay, Blaenau, and some of the other collieries.

The amount of iron shipped in the month of September from Cardiff was 8841 tons, making 67,565 for the first nine months of the year; Newport, 4528 tons, making 90,796 tons; Swansea, 53 tons, making 3095 tons. Last week Cardiff only sent away 410 tons, while Newport did not ship a single ton. The outlook of this industry is extremely gloomy. The arrivals of iron ore at Cardiff amounted last week to 4900 from Bilbao, and 1674 from other places; Newport, 11,710 from Bilbao, and 5150 from other places.

Tin-plates are in good demand, at from 14s. 9d. to 15s. per box. The works are in full swing. The Caerleon Tinworks will be opened next week.

VENTILATION IN MINES.—The attention of mineowners and engineers is called to a patent fan, which claims to have many advantages over any other in the market, and especially over the fur-

nace system of ventilation. The sole manufacturing license has been acquired by Messrs. Cowlishaw and Shore, of the Railway Foundry and Engineering Works, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent. It is said that it is the only fan in which the direction of the current of air in passing it is not changed, and it discharges over practically the whole of its surface, consequently, a fan of comparatively very small diameter can be used. Owing to its peculiar construction very little power is required to drive it, which together with the low cost of the fan itself makes it well worthy the consideration of those interested in mining. In these times, in order to make mining at all remunerative, it must be conducted with the most rigid economy, and any instrument likely to bring this about deserves careful attention. The fan has already been introduced into some of our coal mines, where it is giving every satisfaction, and is favourably reported upon by the Government Inspector of Mines.

NEW RAILWAY SLEEPER.

Amongst the latest inventions connected with railways, one of the most important is the Hungerford iron sleeper, at once the reverse of those hitherto made, being concave instead of convex, and settling for ever the practicability of doing without bolts or fish-plates. These sleepers are made of 4-in. channel iron or steel 8 ft. long, 9 in. wide, and 2 to 3 in. deep. There is a recess or piece stamped out of each side sufficient to allow the rail to slide in, so that it rests upon an iron chair or bed-plate, which is inserted between the base of the rail and the sleeper, and provided with a curved jaw adapted to overlap the base of the rail, and hold it to the plate. The latter is then driven up against the rail, one end of the base of the latter is brought into the recesses, whilst the other edge is at the same time caught by the jaw, so that the flange recesses and jaw jointly act on the rail to hold it in position. The chair or bed-plate is chamfered or bevelled on one edge to facilitate its insertion beneath the rail, and it is locked in the sleeper against the rail by means of an iron or steel wedge toothed key, which is driven through two slots or holes in the flanges of the sleeper, and bears against one edge of the plate or chair, so that the key tends to prevent both an outward and upward movement of the rail. Directly under the rail a piece of the sleeper is punched out in the shape of a >, and bent downwards to form a web for the purpose of holding the sleeper in place, more particularly for use in curves. When two rails join each other they are fixed in like manner, save that the jaw is extended upward to catch under the head of the rail and afford to it a support, thus dispensing with the ordinary fish-plate, as by its provision it has a better and safer fish joint than any other device known, preventing the possibility of sliding or shifting, without the additional heavy expense.

The sleeper between the rails is filled in with ballast or concrete on a well-made road, which adds to its stability and immovability, at the same time deadening the sound, and enabling the train to run smoother, and with much less noise than is now the case on the ordinary wooden sleeper. Once laid down the road bed has never to be disturbed by digging and loosening the material that supports the track, as in the case of the wooden ones, which becoming rotten every two or five years require to be taken out and replaced by new ones, making it necessary to break up the bed, rendering it uneven and breaking the steady motion of the carriages at all points where new sleepers are placed amongst old ones; and whilst wooden sleepers are bedded in the ground and form a ditch for the water to settle in, by the action of constant traffic thereon, thus loosening the earth, they require to be continually watched and filled under with material, tamped in, to secure any sort of safety at a great expense. These iron sleepers lie firm on the surface of the road bed, and by lowering the earth or ballast a trifle between the sleepers it allows the water to run off the track, and the material that supports them is dry and permanent. Spikes or bolts driven in wooden sleepers are also continually getting loose and unsafe, whereas with the iron ones there are neither one nor the other to get loose, and consequently every part is kept in place. All this expense is therefore avoided, and what perhaps will tell in a greater degree is the saving effected by the daily inspection of every sleeper on the line to examine whether or no the wooden key requires tightening.

To every company this item is a matter of vast importance in its financial aspect. The rapidity and facility of replacing the new rails for old ones must commend itself both to engineers and shareholders. It seems, indeed, likely that this iron sleeper should lessen the expense of maintaining the line in good order by fully 60 per cent., thus increasing the sum available for dividends by a like amount. It is rapidly coming into use in the United States, and is to be exclusively used throughout the 300 miles of the Northern Guatemala railroad now in the course of construction.

Arrangements are also in progress with the Belgian Government and manufacturers for laying down a short piece of line with these sleepers for the purpose of testing them. For tropical climates, and when there is a scarcity of timber, these iron sleepers are invaluable, being proof against rot or destruction by insects, each having a duration at least equal to five wooden ones, easily handled, and rapidly laid down. No better sleeper could be devised than this for sandy countries, such as in Egypt or between Suakin and Berber, for by stamping out a small piece of the bottom, the sand and water would always be forced up through it, and the bed kept perfectly firm.

THE PRIME MERIDIAN CONFERENCE.

It will be agreed by all that the practice of using different prime meridians is extremely inconvenient, and that it is of great importance that the charts used by our seamen, whether prepared in England, America, France, or Germany, should be uniform. The proceedings, therefore, which have taken place on the subject, just held at Washington, will be read with considerable interest. The decision arrived at may be considered as very satisfactory, and especially flattering to England as the meridian chosen is that running through Greenwich. There was, comparatively speaking, little opposition to the selection of this line. The delegate of San Domingo voted against it, and the French and Brazilian delegates abstained from voting at all, while the representatives of 21 of the chief States of Europe and America were in favour of it. Although the decision arrived at does not bind any of the Governments whose delegates voted, there is little doubt that their decision, which recommends itself to good sense, will be very generally ratified. France has, however, shown great reluctance to place the name of Greenwich on her charts. Her delegate thought that Greenwich was not a scientific meridian, and that it implied no progress in any science, but was merely a commercial standard. Since, therefore, nothing would be gained to science by adopting Greenwich, France could not make a sacrifice of her own meridian. With the present system, when the navigator is desirous of ascertaining his position, he is under the necessity of making corrections, because his chronometer shows Greenwich time, while his chart is constructed with reference to a meridian passing through some other place. The French delegates not finding support in their objection to the Conference attempting to select a particular meridian, proposed that a neutral meridian should be chosen, suggesting a line passing through Behring's Straits or one of the Azores. This would of course necessitate the alteration of all existing maps, and as may be imagined did not meet with much support. The proposition also of the adoption of the 180th deg. east of Greenwich was negatived. What perhaps helped most of all to turn the scale in favour of Greenwich was the statement of Sir Frederick Evans, that the shipping tonnage controlled by the Greenwich standard was about 14,000,000 tons, and that controlled by the Paris one only 1,735,000 tons. The Philadelphia Railway Time Convention also sent a resolution passed by them protesting against any changing of the locality from Greenwich.

The question whether the numbering of the degrees should be from east and west of the meridian or from east continuously round the whole globe was discussed, but it was generally agreed that it was a mere matter of detail, and no vote was taken on the subject. One would think that Greenwich not being a capital would be considered neutral by France. An attempt was made to discuss another very important matter—the general use of the metric system of weights and measures. The system is now used in scientific re-

search, but for trade purposes we still adhere to the tons, miles, and gallons. The Spanish Minister hoped that England, the United States, and the other States there represented, would adopt the metric system, as recommended by the Conference held at Rome, but the President thought it was not a matter for the present discussion, and so it was dropped.

PRIME MOVERS AND BOILERS AT THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

An interesting description of the prime movers and boilers at the Turin Exhibition has been contributed by Mr. P. LE NEVE FOUSTE to the Society of Arts Journal, in which he says the progress made in Italy during the last quarter of a century in mechanical industry is seen by the excellent show at the Turin Exhibition, and it is clear England must use every effort to hold her own with regard to finding a market for her machinery in Italy. The imports of English machinery into Italy is on the decrease, and before long the intelligent labour displayed by the Italians will render them entirely independent in this respect of other countries. At the first Italian National Exhibition, held at Florence, in 1861, the largest steam-engine exhibited was one of 32-horse power. At the Milan Exhibition, three years ago, the most powerful motor shown was one of 150-horse power; whilst at the present Exhibition the power of some of the engines is from 200 to 250 nominal horse-power, and reaches, in the case of Messrs. Neville and Co.'s fire-engine 310 indicated horse-power. Most of these engines can compete very favourably with those of other countries as regards workmanship, design, and price. Great attention has been paid to the economical use of steam, hence we observe in all the exhibits that in designing them the utmost care has been bestowed on all the details, especially to those parts relating to the distribution of steam to the cylinders.

The motive-power to the gallery of machinery in motion is furnished by eight engines supplied with eight boilers of various types. The first boiler is of the Fairbairn type, with double flue. Its heating surface is 100 square metres (1076 square feet), and the grate surface 240 square metres (2583 square feet). The working pressure is 5½ atmospheres (82½ lbs. to the square inch). The next boiler is of the Lancashire type, with double flue, the heating surface of which is 97 square metres (1044.23 square feet); grate surface, 275 square metres (2960 square feet). It is furnished with Lulzer water-heating tubes, and a grate adapted for burning small coal and dust. The fire bars are fixed across the furnace instead of longitudinally, as is usually the case, and air is supplied by a Körting blower. The third boiler is of the marine type, cylindrical, with Fox's corrugated furnaces. Its diameter is 2.38 metres (7.80 feet), and length 4.55 metres (14.92 ft.). The tube plates contain 60 tubes. The heating surface is 89.59 square metres (967.77 square feet); grate surface, 1.73 square metres (18.61 square feet); working pressure, 6½ atmospheres (97½ lbs. to square inch). The fourth boiler is of the "Ten Brink" form, consisting of three cylindrical shells placed one above the other. The heating surface is 56 square metres (602.80 square feet), and grate surface 0.87 square metres (9.33 square feet). The fifth boiler, also of the "Ten Brink" form, has double flues, a heating surface of 65 square metres (709.67 square feet), and grate surface of 1.70 square metre (18.30 square feet). The sixth and largest boiler in the Exhibition is of the "Ten Brink" type has a double furnace with heating surface of 111.60 square metres (1201.30 square feet), and grate surface 2.30 square metres (24.85 square feet). This boiler is fitted with an apparatus for consuming smoke. The two other boilers are of the Cornish type with Lulzer water-heaters. The first, with double flues, has a heating surface of 80 square metres (861.14 square feet), and grate surface of 2 metres (21.52 square feet), whilst the second with a single flue has 44 square metres (473.55 square feet) of heating, and 1.12 square metres (12 square feet) of grate surface. This boiler is adapted for burning the spent bark from tanneries, and is fed by a hopper placed above the furnace. A second group of locomotive boilers supply steam to the engines of the electrical department. The water for the grounds and general purposes is pumped up from River Po by a 40 nominal horse-power engine, which with the pump and boilers are placed in a building near the river edge. The water is forced at the rate of 60 litres per second (13.20 gals.) through a length of 440 metres of cast-iron mains to a vertical height of about 25 metres.

The boiler is of the MacNichol type, with total heating surface of 60 square metres (645.85 square ft.), and 2.72 square metres grate surface. The working pressure is six atmospheres (90 lbs. to square inch). The engine is of the horizontal compound condensing type, the cylinders being placed parallel to each other are respectively 0.24 metre (9½ in.) and 0.44 (17½ in.) in diameter, with 0.50 (24 in.) stroke. The air pump is worked direct from the piston-rod of the low-pressure cylinder. The expansion gear is automatic. The crank shaft carries a pinion, which gears into a spur wheel on another shaft, placed at a lower level, the former making 80 revolutions per minute to 12 of the latter, from which the pumps are worked. The pumps are of the Girard type. The four barrels are placed in pairs horizontally with one plunger to each pair, actuated by a piston rod with crosshead working in slides with connecting rod from crank pin. Between each barrel is a tank filled with water, in order that the plungers shall always be submerged. The plungers are of cast-iron, hollow, and their weight being equal to the quantity of water they displace friction is reduced to a minimum. Another set of four pumps of the same type as the others, but with important modifications, pump the water from the ornamental tank which first receives it from the river, to the entrance to the gallery of machinery in motion. The stroke of these pumps can be varied by altering the position of a pin or disc, which is used instead of a crank for actuating the connecting and plunger rods. Each pump is independent of the other, the valves are of india-rubber, and the chambers in which they work are easily accessible. Another exhibit is a single-cylinder non-condensing engine of 20 nominal horse-power, with variable expansion. The slide and expansion valves receive a reciprocating motion from a disc fixed at the end of a strap driven at right angles to the crank shaft by mitre gearing. An engine of the horizontal "compound tandem" type, with cylinders 0.32 metres (12½ in.) and 0.49 metres (19½ in.) diameter and 0.80 metres (2 ft. 7½ in.) stroke, is, for beauty of workmanship and design, unrivalled in the whole exhibition. The cylinders are fitted with equilibrium valves, those for the admission of steam being actuated by eccentrics fixed on a shaft driven at right angles to the crank shaft by bevel gearing. All the principal parts are under the control of the engine-driver, who from a stand can handle the starting valves, injection-cocks, feed to boiler, and the four drain-cocks of the cylinder, the gauges being also placed within sight, so that everything can be regulated from one place. The fly-wheel is 4 metres (13 ft. 1½ in.) in diameter with five grooves. The most original engine in design is a horizontal high pressure single cylinder condensing one of 60 nominal horse-power. Its originality consists in the application of an incompressible fluid—oil, for working the valves in the place of the usual rigid rods and levers. The two steam valves which are placed upon the upper side of the cylinder are controlled by means of a force-pump filled with oil, which is worked from an eccentric fixed upon the crank-shaft, the oil being forced by the pump through pipes communicating with smaller cylinders fitted with pistons, which raise or lower the steam valves. The exhaust cocks, which are adapted to the lower side of the cylinder, are actuated by levers connected with a separate eccentric main shaft. The air-pump of condenser, which is placed below the engine-room floor, is rotary, and is driven by a belt from a pulley on crank-shaft.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.—In the matter of Mr. E. J. Bartlett, there was a further hearing before Mr. Registrar Murray, on Wednesday, when the debtor applied to pass his examination. His liabilities were stated at 9580l., with assets 399l., and he attributed the failure to heavy losses by bad debts and the depreciation in value of securities, arising chiefly from speculative investments in mining companies. Mr. Aldridge appeared for the official receiver; Mr. Wynne and Mr. Rogers for creditors; and Mr. Chandler for the debtor.

It was stated that bad debts to the amount of 14,000*l.* due from companies which had gone into liquidation, were entered in the accounts, and the Registrar granted an adjournment in order that some further enquiry might be made.

WATSON BROTHERS MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

A case very important to the interests of Cost-book Mines was decided by a jury on Monday. Some months ago, at a general meeting of shareholders in West Crebor Mine, a resolution was passed for the forfeiture of shares upon which certain calls were in arrear, and also it was decided that the said forfeiture should not release the holder from payment of the calls due. At that meeting also another call was made. For the arrears an action was brought in the name of the company, and a verdict obtained; against this the shareholder appealed, and, as we are informed, the appeals were at once dismissed by the judges. The action on Monday, "Parry v. Colmer," was to recover the last call made of 23*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the defence set up by counsel was that only the pursuer could sue, and that Mr. Parry was not *de facto* the pursuer, a Mr. Horswell having been appointed to the local office for paying the miners, &c. On behalf of the company it was contended that Mr. Parry was secretary and *pursuer*, transacting the general business of the company, receiving calls, keeping the accounts, and making payments for the local agents to distribute. The judge therefore left it to the jury to say whether Mr. Parry was or was not *de facto* the pursuer. The jury found that he was so, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs.

This establishes two important points—first, that forfeiture of shares does not release the owner from calls due at the time of forfeiture, and that the secretary and pursuer can sue for the company. Perhaps the most singular part of the whole affair is that the defendant who has gone on defending these cases, involving calls legally and properly made, and raising questions as to the legality of Cost-book rules and resolutions, is himself the secretary of Cost-book mines, one of them holding a very prominent position.

The action also shows clearly that one of the worst features of the Cost-book, and one which has frequently been taken advantage of by mere speculators, cannot be maintained; for it has been too often the practice for parties to get heavily in arrear of calls in mines when they are poor. Thus for many months they are carried on by those who do pay, and any discovery is, of course, participated in by those who do not or will not till this discovery takes place. If no discovery has been made they have relied upon the forfeiture of their shares to relieve them of payment of just debts. We do not say this applies to the present case; but the practice is notorious, and the action now settled upsets all this, and will, no doubt, be applied to other mines at once.

The lode in the New Caradon is 2 feet wide, yielding splendid stones of yellow copper ore.

The points in operation at East Blue Hills are worth in the aggregate 35*l.* per fathom.

New Langford has sold about 70*l.* worth of blende and silver ores.

Since Sept. 30 the fall in the standard for tin ore in Cornwall has been equal to 7*l.* per ton, and the present margin of profit to the smelter is equal to 10*l.* per ton—a very nice percentage indeed. Singular enough, almost immediately after the last drop of 3*l.* on Tuesday, metallic tin began to rise.

On Thursday the D'Eresby Mountain Mine was put up to public sale by auction by the liquidator, the reserve price put upon it being 2000*l.* At this price it was purchased by Mr. Parry for the D'Eresby Mining Company (Limited). On Friday a meeting of those who had signed the Articles of Association of the new company was held to appoint directors, and 6000 shares were allotted to applicants, nearly, if not all, of whom were shareholders in the old company. The directors appointed were—the Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., the Rev. J. B. Fenwick, and Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., with power to add to their number; secretary, Mr. C. B. Parry.

We have all along strongly advised the old shareholders to take up their interest in the new company, and we may now safely recommend the shares to all who care to go into a *bona fide* and grand speculation at a very low price. In the old company there were 44,000 shares, and upwards of 20,000*l.* were spent in the mine, which had yielded 600 tons of lead ore, when it was found necessary to sink a new shaft from surface to the ore ground. This was nearly completed at a cost of 2000*l.* altogether, when funds were exhausted, and the shareholders declining to subscribe for debentures, we, as treasurers and the largest shareholders, also declined to make further advances; thus the company was wound-up and the present new one formed. It is in 12,000 shares only, 6000 of 1*l.* per share fully paid up, and 6000 with 10*s.* per share paid, and if the agents' reports are correct, the mine ought to be making profits in less than six months.

In explanation of the fully paid-up shares, we may add that, on the dissolution of the old company, it was determined to offer all shareholders in it a proportion in the new company of fully paid-up shares free, on their taking up a number of the shares with 10*s.* paid. Thus a holder of 1000 (44,000th) shares in the old company was offered 250 in the new, on which he would have to pay 10*s.* down, and then have allotted to him 250 with 1*l.* fully paid-up, making his holding 500 shares. We hope to see a good deal doing in the shares now, particularly as lead is rising.

MINERAL GEMS.—Mr. Willmott, a member of the Geological Survey, has had a most successful season in his researches through Central Canada for mineral specimens. He has, says the Canadian Mining Gazette, succeeded in adding to the collection in the Museum many gems in the form of crystals, sphenes, and zircons, and some of the garnets he has recently collected excel in beauty anything ever before found in Canada. Mr. Willmott is a painstaking and efficient officer, and is to be congratulated on the present appearance of the Museum. The classification and arrangement of the specimens have had his personal supervision, and the result is evidence of his skill in such work.

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.—The author of this work—Our Gold Supply; its Effect on Finance, Trade, Commerce, and Industries. By THOS. CORNISH, M.E. London: Eden Fisher and Co., Lombard-street—has had the opportunity of acquiring much valuable experience and information relative to gold mining in various parts of the world, especially in the Australian colonies, where on Ballarat and other gold fields he is well known not only as a practical miner, but as an authority on all matters pertaining to the gold mining industry. Mr. Cornish first treats of the value of gold as a special form of wealth, and its importance to aid the extension and development of other kinds of wealth. He says—"Gold is real wealth, and the standard by which all other wealth is measured. Its production is the creating of a new purchasing power, not only so far as its intrinsic value is concerned; but it is a wealth that when produced is the germ or means of producing additional wealth." The author, who is well known as a correspondent on mining to this Journal, has compiled some very valuable information as to the yields of gold from various gold-producing countries, and the average quality of the matrix operated on. Mr. Cornish shows that the production of gold is not only a most important but one of the most profitable industries in the world, and as a basis of legitimate enterprise offers an unbounded field for the judicious and profitable investment of capital and labour. Also that on the successful development of the gold mines, and the profitable production of gold materially depends the prosperity of other industries. The author deprecates the extravagance and mismanagement of so many schemes and companies got up with the apparent object of gold mining, that have brought the industry into disfavour wholly undeserved, and says that gold mining is a business requiring special care and experience for its guidance. Mr. Cornish

having had an Australian, American, and African experience, has been observant in his travels, and his opinions and views of the auriferous resources of those countries, and the management and valuing of gold mines are worthy of the most serious consideration of all interested in the production of gold. It is an interesting and valuable work, and should be read by all who are connected with finance, trade, commerce, and industries.

NEW QUARTZ CRUSHER.—A new mill for the treatment of hard quartz is being extensively introduced amongst American miners, which it seems is fast taking the place of the old stamps and becoming very popular. It is a cylinder and curved cone powerfully constructed, having, mechanically considered, the same or a common central point below, while above there are two, giving the cylinder a slight oblique position; usually the variation is small, but is regulated as required for the work to be done. These two bodies (cylinder and cone) by a proper arrangement rest upon a series of hard iron balls in circular grooved tracks above and below, moving or rotating freely upon them, turning together in the same direction, and upon the introduction of quartz the cylinder and cone close continuously upon it, exert a terrible force, and the rock breaks up from point to point until it finally falls out through the discharge space of such degree of fineness or size desired. Some of the special features of the machine are—that its movement is rotatory, it crushes either wet or dry material equally well; it runs light, makes little noise, and does not injure by running empty. It is also made in light sections for conveyance over country, occupies little space, and can be set up or removed quickly. It will take good sized quartz, dispensing with the rock breaker. The gold is left bright and easy to amalgamate. The cost of the frame is very little, and it can be constructed by any one at the place where used, thereby saving freight and packing. In comparison with the stamp ordinarily used it costs less, has less wear, takes less power to run, and is not more than one-fifth of the weight of a stamp of the same capacity. The mill, which is called the Dyer Cannon Ball Quartz Mill, does not claim any amalgamating properties other than they leave the metal in the best condition for the amalgam. The manufacturers are the Globe Ironworks Company, San Francisco.

IMPROVED GAS ENGINES.—Gas has now thoroughly established itself as a motive power where light work is to be performed, and the attention of engineers is now concentrated upon improving the engines adapted to its use so as to obtain the greatest amount of power at the lowest possible cost. The ATKINSON'S patent gas engines, constructed by the British Gas Engine and Engineering Company, have many advantages over others hitherto offered to manufacturers. Some of the special features are that the engines compress the gas and air in the front and cool end of the cylinder, thus avoiding the complication of a separate pump. The cylinder being closed at both ends no oil is wasted, and but little is required, by an arrangement of two perfectly-balanced fly-wheels, the heavy initial pressure common to all gas engines is transmitted directly to them, avoiding the serious strain on the shaft incidental to other engines. The engine rests on three points, one under each main bearing, and the other immediately under the cylinder, which is not overhung. The cylinder is inserted in a large box casting filled with the circulating water, which gives stability. The foundations required are very slight, and as the engines are small compared with the amount of power developed, they can be placed on light floors with safety. They are noiseless in action; the slide is actuated by means of skew-spur wheels, which works silently, and the ignition cannot be heard. As the piston is cushioned at both ends of its stroke, any slight slackness does not cause knocking in the bearings. The slide rotates, and is of such a form that about two-thirds of its surface is always exposed to the atmosphere, which keeps it cool; it is thus little affected by unequal expansion, and by a simple contrivance it is automatically held gas tight, but practically without friction against its working faces. The compressed mixture is admitted to the cylinder so as to cushion the piston at the end of its exhaust stroke, and it is cut off and ignited when the piston is travelling rapidly, thus a greater portion of the heat developed is utilised in giving power; the crank also is at its best position for producing the minimum of friction in the bearings. The engines consume less gas than any other per actual horse-power produced, and when working under its maximum power it is arranged to consume proportionately less gas, by a simple method of enlarging the clearance space at the pumping end of the cylinder, which enables the governor to maintain absolute regularity without interfering either with the economy of the engine or its uniformity of ignition.

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE.—This league, formed to resist over-legislation, maintain freedom of contract, and to advocate individualism as opposed to socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics, in a report of its Parliamentary work to the end of the session 1884, claims to have been the means of defeating the Employer's Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill, which sought to destroy freedom of contract, as regarded compensation for injuries, between employers and employees. It opposed, through its President (Lord Wemyss) and members with seats in both Houses of Parliament, the appointment of a Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes; the Labourers (Ireland) Bill, for providing labourers with cottages and gardens out of the rates; the Dwelling-Houses Inspection Bill, for the compulsory inspection of all private houses by public officials, which was ultimately withdrawn; the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill, for enabling municipalities to promote and oppose bills without the consent of the ratepayers, ultimately withdrawn; the Bristol Corporation (Docks Purchase) Bill; and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which was dropped in the House of Commons. The President of the league twice unsuccessfully divided the House of Lords in favour of amendments to some of the more stringent provisions of the Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill. The Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill, designed to override an agreement previously made between the Metropolitan Board and the London fire insurance offices, which, in addition to depriving the companies of a portion of their property, proposed to benefit the non-insured at the expense of the insured, was opposed and ultimately withdrawn; and a section of the Barch Police and Health (Scotland) Bill, the effect of which would have been to discourage insurance from fire by rendering it more expensive, was likewise opposed, and the section eventually struck out. The Tithe Rent Charge Bill, for making the landowner liable for the tithe as a common debt, and forbidding him and the tenant agreeing that the tenant should pay it, though both wished it, was opposed by a member of the League's Council in the House of Lords, and the measure was summarily withdrawn. Resolutions were passed at a meeting held by the League at St. James's Hall against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which reproduced the worst features of Irish land legislation. Successful opposition had been offered by the League to proposed legislation interfering with licensed victuallers in the conduct of their business. It was, however, unsuccessful in its opposition to the Payment of Wages in Public-Houses Prohibition Bill, which became law, but the law had since been broken and evaded, as was usual when peoples' habits and convenience were interfered with by the State Amendments were inserted at the instance of members of the council in the House of Lords, in the Factories and Workshops Amendment Bill for extending to adult males in white-lead factories and bakehouses the principle of the Factory Acts, previously only applicable to women and children. The objectionable portions of the Pawnbrokers' Bill, for increasing the subjection of the trade of pawnbroking to State regulation, and for forcibly enlisting its members as supernumerary police detectives, were persistently opposed by four members of the League in the Upper House, and the bill was ultimately withdrawn, as was the Stolen Goods Bill, which was similarly aimed against the pawnbroking trade. In the latter case the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, who had charge of the measure, complained of the opposition which rendered its withdrawal necessary. The League further opposed legislative attempts to interfere with the shipping and railway interests. Bills attacking on various points the rights of London water companies, as granted by their

charters, and tending to depreciate the value of their property with a view to their supersession by municipal monopolies, had been opposed, and were either rejected or withdrawn. Up to now between 30 and 40 of the Defence Association and companies connected with various interests have formally placed themselves in alliance with the League. Reckoning together those who have thus joined through their respective societies or companies, and those who have joined individually the League already comprises over 300,000 members.

FIRE-DAMP DETECTOR.—At a meeting of members of the North Staffordshire Mining Institute on Monday last, Mr. W. E. Garforth read a paper "On the Fire-damp Detector," which consists of a small india-rubber ball or bag that may be elevated or carried to any part of the workings of a mine and filled with the atmosphere of the place. The test can afterwards be made. In reply to questions, Mr. Garforth said the detector could be made to apply to any kind of lamp. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garforth for his paper. Mr. F. M. Still read a paper "On the Use of Lime Cartridges as applied to the North and South Staffordshire Coal Fields," and received a cordial vote of thanks.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—The directors' report and statement of accounts prepared for presentation at the forthcoming meeting has been issued to the shareholders. The report states that the improved condition of the mines shows the desirability of raising fresh capital for developing them thoroughly. During the last two months the returns of copper ore were 99 tons, realising 410*l.* 15*s.* while the cost-sheets amounted to 477*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; thus showing a loss for the period named of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* only, notwithstanding the depressed prices of copper now prevailing. After carefully considering the situation the directors recommend that the company be wound-up with a view to its reconstruction, and accordingly resolutions to this effect have been prepared, and are to be submitted to the coming meeting. The directors also think from information they have received that by sinking the shaft from 10 to 15 fms. deeper, and by the drivage of the level by rock-drills rich deposits of copper and mudioc ore will be found, and a productive and profitable mine opened up. A favourable arrangement has been come to regarding the royalties until the mines are made to pay dividends to the members.

Died.—At his residence on the mines, Rimington, Yorkshire, on Tuesday, in his 67th year, Capt. JOHN BORLASE, manager of the York and Lancaster United Mines, for years manager of the Cornish Consolidated Iron Mines, and formerly agent of Wheal Chiverton, near Truro, and other mines in Cornwall. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

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sous la direction de Mr. l'Ingénieur P. DESGUIN. Paraît le 4 Juillet, 1884, et successivement les Vendredis de chaque semaine. Il contiendra des articles d'actualité sur l'agriculture, la navigation, les mines, la construction, les machines, les chemins-de-fer, les canaux, les travaux publics, le droit industriel et commercial, les inventions, et les perfectionnements, et principalement sur l'Exposition Internationale d'Anvers, dont il publiera les plans, les dessins, et documents de tous genres.

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In the High Court of Justice.
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.
(DIVORCE.)

To JOHN PENBERTHY, late of 23, Selby-road, Anerley, in the County of Surrey.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Citation bearing date the 21st day of August, 1884, has issued at the instance of ANITA PENBERTHY, of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, citing you to appear within eight days after publication hereof, and to answer the Petition filed by the said ANITA PENBERTHY, praying for a DISSOLUTION of HER MARRIAGE with you, the said JOHN PENBERTHY; and such Citation contains an intimation that, in default of your so doing, the Court will proceed to hear the said Petition, proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence thereon, your absence notwithstanding, and a further intimation that for the purpose aforesaid, you are to attend in person, or by your Solicitor, at the Divorce Registry, at Somerset House, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and there to enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose, without which you will not be allowed to address the Court in person, or by Counsel, at any stage of the proceedings in the Cause.

EDWARD F. JENNER, Registrar.
BOLTON, ROBBINS, BUSK, and CO., 45, Lincoln's Inn fields, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

In the High Court of Justice.

IN LIQUIDATION.

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THE LIQUIDATOR is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the MINING RIGHTS, extending over about 150 acres, situated in the parish of Llanferris, in the county of Denbigh, close to good roads, and within easy access to Mold Station on the London and North-Western Railway, together with the

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The mine is thoroughly equipped. Engine-shaft sunk to 125 yards. Best discovery of lead made at last level driven out from the shaft at the depth indicated.

Tenders will be received by Mr. WILLIAM THEOBALD, the Official Liquidator, on or before Twelve o'clock on Monday, the 27th October, 1884, at the office of Messrs. THEOBALD BROTHERS and MIAL, F.O.A., 27, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.

Applications for Orders of Inspection of the Mines and Forms of Tender may be obtained of the Official Liquidator; and particulars and conditions of sale may be had of R. CHANDLER, Esq., Solicitor, 68, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; Mr. RUPERT PRINCE, at the Mines, Mold; or of the Liquidator, WILLIAM THEOBALD, Esq. (Theobald Brothers and Mial), Chartered Accountant, 23, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1884, NOON.

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FOR SALE,**

At NORTH PENSTRUETHAL MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, near Llaner, about one mile from Redruth, Cornwall.

MR. W. T. DAVEY, Auctioneer, Redruth, has been favoured with instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, October 21st next, at Twelve o'clock, at the above Mine, the WHOLE of the FIRST-CLASS

MACHINERY, PLANT, AND MATERIALS

THEOREN, COMPRISING:—

ONE good 50 in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with first piece of main rod; two excellent CORNISH boilers, with fittings, 12 tons and 10 tons respectively.
ONE 21 in. cylinder horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke (crank shaft and fly wheel, air pump and condenser), nearly new, by Harvey and Co., with extended bed plate, and 13 in. air compressor, cylinder 6 ft. stroke; one new 18 in. air cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, to replace present one; one 10 ton CORNISH boiler and fittings.

ONE 31 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 9 ft. stroke, with two excellent fly wheels, and one 10 ton CORNISH boiler and fittings; two nearly new stamps axes (32 heads), with cams, braces, &c., complete; ten round buidies, with driving gear, stamper, stays, &c.; two excellent air receivers, about 8 tons; dry tube, &c., about 3 tons; about 300 fms. of 3 in. iron air pipes, with faced flanges; one double power winch; one 4 ton boiler; three 2½ in. rock boring machine drills, three stronger bars, with clamps; one 60 ft. shears, with sheaves; three balance bobs; shaft tackle, &c.; 180 fms. rods, 12 to 7 in.; 60 fms. superior flat rods, with travelling wheels, &c., complete; 270 fms. of pitwork of various sizes, from 7 to 12 in., including H and door pieces and poles; 250 fms. 3 in. circular steel wire rope; 30 fms. of 1½ in. iron bucket rods; 200 fms. iron stave adollers; 100 fms. launders, various sizes; a quantity of staples and glands; lagged and hammered rod plates; chain; railroad iron; smith and miners' tools; new steel and iron; wood sheds; casing planks; useful timber and other materials in general use in mines; account house furniture and other effects.
The foregoing machinery, plant, and materials will be first offered in One Lot, and if not sold will immediately be put up in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The machinery and materials will be found in first-class working condition, and up to the stoppage of the mine the engines, boilers, &c., were maintained in thoroughly efficient working order.

The engines were regularly indicated by Messrs. Hocking and Son, and presented very good indicator diagrams.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.

To view, apply to the Agents on the Mine; and for further particulars to Mr. E. ASHMEAD, the Secretary, 2, Drapers' Gardens, London; or to the Auctioneer, 4, Station Hill, Redruth.—1st October, 1884.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SALE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES

KNOWN AS THE

AVAN HILL COLLIERY.

Abergywni, on the Abergywni Branch of the Great Western Railway, with the fixed plant, tools, sidings, and appurtenances, stabling, horses, together with the machinery for making the very best first-class fire bricks.

MESSERS. STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER have been instructed by the Avan Hill Colliery Company TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1884, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the foregoing valuable COLLIERY PROPERTY, known as the AVAN HILL COLLIERY, Abergywni Valley, Glamorganshire, within easy reach of the shipping ports of Cardiff, Port Talbot, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Swansea, and adjacent to the Great Western Railway, with which it is connected by suitable and commodious sidings.

The area of the minerals is about 575 acres, and the section of the seam being worked averages about 4 ft. in thickness over the whole property.

The workings, which are carried on through levels, have been worked for about four years, the present output being equal to about 500 tons per week, which with a small outlay can be increased to over 200 tons per day within two months.

The royalties are of an exceptionally low figure, being only 5d. per ton of 2500 lbs., and 3d. per ton for fire clay and building stone.

The property was taken in 1883 for a term of 80 years, of which nearly 40 years are still unexpired, owing to which the terms of the lease are exceptionally favourable.

The coal is well known in the market, and commands good prices.

The seam now being worked is attained through levels, and is water and gas free; a good rock roof overlies the whole of the seam. In addition to the coal measures there is an excellent seam of fire clay, about 5 ft. thick, underneath the whole of the property, and workable by level.

The machinery, comprising a 14 in. single cylinder horizontal hauling engine, with ropes and drums and boiler complete, brick making machinery of the most modern construction, and other plant and materials, horses, sidings, smith and carpenter's shop, stabling, &c.

The Rhonda and Swansea Bay Railway, now in course of construction, passes within ½ mile of the property, and brings the colliery within 11 miles of port, the tolls upon which to Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, and Swansea will be unusually low.

The South Wales Mineral Railway has a junction with the Great Western Railway system at a distance of 3 miles from the property.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to Mr. D. B. EVANS, Avan Hill Colliery, Abergywni, near Bridgend.

TO OIL AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD
PROPERTY**

Belonging to the Flintshire Oil and Cannel Company (Limited), comprising the extensive premises known as ST. DAVID'S OIL WORKS, situate at Baitney, near Chester, with managing director's and manager's houses, buildings, and erections, and upwards of 18 acres of freehold land, together with the whole of the extremely valuable plant, machinery, goodwill, and stock-in-trade, as a going concern; also a desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE at Tryddyn, near Mold, comprising a handsome residence, known as Tryddyn Lodge, with ample outbuildings, gardens, &c., farm-house and buildings, numerous cottages, and 87A. 2a. 51p. of land, including the premises known as the Tryddyn Lodge and Farm (Culiner), together with the valuable plant and machinery thereon, and the minerals underlying the same.

MESSERS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. have received instructions TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on SATURDAY, the 25th of October, 1884, the above-mentioned valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

N.B.—Particulars, with plans, will shortly be published. Any further information may be had from Mr. J. TATLOCK, Solicitor to the Company, or the Auctioneers, all of Chester.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.

TO BE SOLD, the BLAEN-Y-CWM SLATE QUARRY, Festiniog, from which some thousands of tons of slates have been sold, together with the FULL PLANT for continuing the quarry as a going concern.

This quarry has been worked for several years by a private company, who desire now to part with it as it requires more capital for its further development. The sett contains 250 acres, or thereabouts, and may conveniently be divided into two. The lease has 21 years to run, at the end of which period it is renewable for another 21 years on payment of a small fine.
For further particulars apply to W. H. GATTY, Esq., Market Harborough or G. M. DIXON, Esq., Bradley Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

**SALE OF THE FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, SIDINGS, AND RAILWAY TRUCKS.**
MESSERS. STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER are instructed by the Liquidator TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1884, at Half-past Three o'clock P.M., the following valuable

**FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD HEMATITE IRON
ORE MINES,**

With the POWERFUL ENGINES, and other fixed and movable plant, railway sidings, and materials, together with 90 RAILWAY WAGONS.

Lot 1.—The MWYNDY HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, which are freehold, and containing about 70 acres or thereabouts, with the powerful pumping and drawing engines, fixed and movable plant, smith's and other workshops, and mills, under manager's house, and five cottages, railway sidings, and other appliances necessary for the equipment of a large undertaking; also the leasehold properties, known as Llywysner, with the pumping and winding engines and other plant; also the valuable BUTE MINES, which are leasehold, and containing about 80 acres or thereabout, the whole of these being in working order, and which will be offered as a going concern.

The mines have produced in recent years a large annual output of hematite iron ore of excellent quality, and there is a large quantity of ore already won, which could be raised at a very low cost per ton.

The Llywysner Mines are held under lease for a term, of which 45 years were unexpired on 30th June, 1884.

The Butte Mines are held under agreement for lease for the term of 21 years, from 25th December, 1882.

Lot 2.—The VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, known as Trevelan, near Llantrisant, with the valuable pumping and other engines, fixed and movable plant, railway sidings, &c.

This will also be offered as a going concern.

The property is leasehold, containing about 530 acres or thereabouts, held for a term of which 29 years will be unexpired on 1st January, 1885.

These mines have produced during the last three years a large annual output of hematite iron ore, showing by analysis a large percentage of iron, and great freedom from injurious ingredients, and suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel. There is a very large area of unworked mineral on the property, and a considerable quantity already won by existing workings.

Further particulars of these important lots and plans and particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to Messrs. LYNE and HOLMES, Solicitors, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. R. MACKAY and Co., 3, Lothbury, London; or to Messrs. STEPHENSON and ALEXANDER, Auctioneers, 5, High-street, Cardiff.

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SWANSEA COMPLEX ORE
COMPANY'S WORKS.**

WITH EXCELLENT RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, AND A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF GOOD WATER.

MR. JOHN M. LEEDER has received instructions from Mr. HENRY DAVEY, the liquidator, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Wind-street, Swansea, on TUESDAY, the 28th of October, 1884.

PARTICULARS.

Lot 1.—All that costly and newly-erected WORKS and PREMISES known as the SWANSEA COMPLEX ORE WORKS, situate at Llywn Cwm, in the parish of Llanamlet, containing about 10 acres.
And also a Site for pumping water on Tir Fel Newydd, comprising about 40 perches, with the right to lay down conduit pipes to convey water to Llywn Cwm Upper Pond.

And also a Piece of Marsh Land, containing about 10 acres, to be used as a tipping ground.

And also a Piece of Land, containing about 4 acres, situate at or by Llywn Cwm Upper Pond, with the right to erect furnaces, engines, and other works and cottages, stables, and other erections; together also with certain liberties and powers granted by the leases mentioned below.

The works were built at a cost of £25,000, of the best materials, and are every way well adapted for the manufacturing of sulphuric acid on a large scale, and the after-treatment of the burnt pyrites by the best methods for the extraction of the copper contained therein, for which special arrangements must be made with the landlord; or they could be easily adapted for Steel Works, for the manufacturing of steel bars in conjunction with a Tin Plate Manufactory, or for Glass Works, or for almost any kind of works.

The fixed and movable plant and machinery, railways, &c., are included in this Sale, and are of considerable value.

The above property is held under two leases from the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, one for a term of 80 years from the 24th June, 1880, and the other for a term of 79½ years from the 25th December, 1880, at yearly rents amounting to £257 for the first seven years, and £287 for the remainder of the term, payable quarterly.

The minerals, with rights of working the same, are reserved, and certain other reservations and exceptions are contained in the leases.

Copies of the leases will be produced at the time of sale, and can be seen at any time during the week preceding the sale at the offices of Messrs. GASKIN and FRY.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

For plans, particulars, photographs, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. GASKIN and FRY, solicitors, Temple-street, Swansea; Mr. H. DAVEY, at Lothbury, London; or to the Auctioneer, at his office, Oxford Chambers, Oxford-street, Swansea.

FOR SALE:—

TWO GOOD WINDING ENGINES, each with cylinder 15½ in. diameter, 2 ft. 7 in. stroke, with drums, brake, and reversing gear.

ONE ditto, with cylinder 20½ in. diameter, 4 ft. stroke, with fly wheel and reversing gear.

ONE ditto, with cylinder 15 in. diameter, 30 in. stroke, drum brake, and reversing gear.

TWO BEAM CONDENSING ENGINES, each with cylinder 21 in. diameter, 4 ft. stroke, nozzles, side pipes, and double beat valves.

ONE STEAM SHEARING MACHINE, with cylinder 8 in. diameter, 1 in. stroke, to cut bars up to 3 in. x 2 in. at 20 strokes per minute.

Also a large quantity of PIPES and other COLLIERY MATERIAL.

For further particulars and to view, apply,—

THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY (LIMITED),
SHROPSHIRE.

FOR SALE, at BRENDON HILLS MINES:—

ONE 28 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 3 feet, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 12 ton boiler.

ONE 25 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 3 feet by 7, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 10 ton boiler fitted with Galloway tubes.

Any further information may be obtained from Capt. HENRY SKEWES, Brendon Hills Mines, Washford, Taunton.—Dated March 12, 1884.

FOR SALE—Owing to the death of the proprietor—a SILVER-LEAD MINE in Norway, situated about 14 English miles from a sea-port town on the south coast. The ore yields from 150 to 200 oz. of silver per ton of lead. The mine is clear of water, and the machinery, &c. are in first-class order, and can be started at any time.

Apply to Mr. THOS. WARE, Stoncroft Mine, Fourstones, Northumberland.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

FOR SALE, SPLENDID MEDICINE CHEST, good condition, cost five guineas new. To be sold, completely stocked, by a medical man, for 60s.; unstocked, 30s.

Apply, Secretary, Miners' and Mechanics' Institute, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

STANDARD ORE CRUSHER—UNIVERSAL PULVERISER.

FOR SALE, the STANDARD ORE CRUSHER, 12 x 6, with Elastic Steel Connecting Rod.

Also, ONE 20 inch UNIVERSAL PULVERISER. Will reduce to powder any refractory material, wet or dry, Tin Ores, Quartz, &c.

Apply,—

C. E. HALL, STANDARD IRONWORKS, SHEFFIELD.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS.

FOR SALE, a PLANT of ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY,

quite new, comprising—

ONE AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINE, with 12 inch cylinder, 3 and 3½ in. rock drills, stretcher bars, &c., &c. Our Machines have been driving levels in hard rock 3 to 4 fathoms per week forward.

Contracts undertaken.

Address,—WARSOP AND HILL, NOTTINGHAM.

FIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, 25-horse power, with or without link motion reversing gear; a 14-horse power

Ditto, also gear to wind and pump.

A 9 H. P. VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear (winding drum if required).

A 6 ft. pan MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER combined, on carriage and travelling wheels.

Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE



Manufactured and sold by
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED
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TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER,

IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, AND OTHERS, AS BEING THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES.

TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented, and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation, or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

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of a quality much superior to the foreign article. Also supply Safety Fuse and Electric Firing Appliances of best description. The trade supplied on favourable terms.

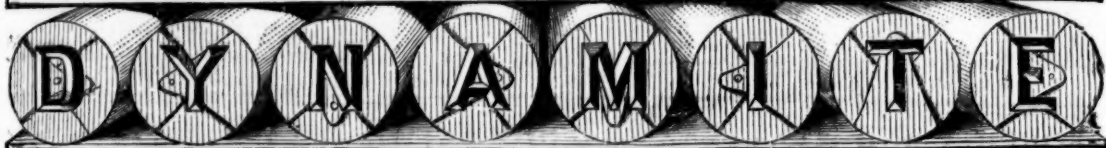
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WORKS: FAVERSHAM, KENT.

Agents: DINEEN and Co., Leeds; DAVID BURNS, Haltwhistle; R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall; J. and W. SMITH, Chapel-en-le-Frith; W. VEITCH, Jedburgh, N.B. W. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness; HUNTER and FOTHERINGHAM, Glasgow.

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NOBEL'S DYNAMITE.



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DYNAMIT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT
 VORMALS ALFRED NOBEL & CO., HAMBURG.

(HAMBURG DYNAMITE COMPANY, LIMITED),

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CELEBRATED

DETONATORS—"EAGLE" BRAND.

REGISTERED



TRADE MARK.

The most powerful Detonating Caps for exploding Dynamite, developing its fullest strength.

PACKED IN THEIR PATENT TIN BOXES.

PATENT

No. 3665

A new invention, doing away with the very dangerous operation generally in use of inserting cutting tools when it is necessary to open the outer tin box.

Shipments effected from LONDON Stock also from ANTWERP or HAMBURG.

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 SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES.

For Excellence
 and Practical Success
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ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
 HAYLE, CORNWALL.

LONDON OFFICE.—186, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
 of the largest and most approved kinds in use, SUGAR MACHINERY,
 MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
 SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
 IN GOOD CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES—viz.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES,
 STEAM CAPTAINS; ORE CRUSHERS; BOILERS and FITWORK of
 various sizes and descriptions: and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
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THE
 BEST METAL FOR BUSHES,
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 And other wearing parts of Machinery.

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SAFETY FUSE
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This manufacture embraces all the latest improvements for use in
 Blasting in Mines, Quarries, or for Submarine Purposes; and is
 adapted for exploding Gunpowder, Dynamite, or any other Explosive;
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Price Lists and Sample Cards on application.

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ROSKEAR FUSE WORKS,
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MACDERMOTT AND GLOVER'S PATENT PERCUSSIVE ROCK PERFORATOR

(IMPROVED)

FOR HAND-LABOUR ONLY,

IN HARD ROCK.

FOR MINES, QUARRIES, AND
 GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORK

RATE OF PENETRATION

IN GRANITE,
 1½ to 2 inches per minute.

Price £50 complete.

For full particulars, apply to

GLOVER & HOBSON,
 ENGINEERS & MILLWRIGHTS,

ALBERT IRONWORKS, ST. JAMES'S ROAD, OLD KENT
 ROAD, LONDON, S.E.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS; OR TO—

M. MACDERMOTT, 25 and 26, Pudding Lane, London.
 N.B.—A machine can always be seen at work (without notice) at the Albert
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We are the exclusive owners of All the Mines producing
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Just published.

THE NORTH WALES COAL FIELDS.
 Being a series of Diagrams showing the Depth, Thickness, and Local Names
 of the Seams in the principal Collieries of the various districts, with Index, Geo-
 logical Map, and horizontal sections across the Ruabon, Brymbo, Buckley, and
 Mostyn districts.

By JOHN BATES GREGORY and JESSE PRICE,
 of Hope Station, near Mold, Flintshire.

Price: Mounted on holland, coloured and varnished, and fixed on mahogany
 rollers, 30s. each; or in book form, 12x9, mounted and coloured, 25s. each.
 May be obtained, by order of all Booksellers, or direct from the MINING
 JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., upon remittance of Post Office
 Order for the amount.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
12000 Bedford Unit, c, Tavis. (£1 Hab.)	0 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	May 1894
4000 Carn Brea, c, f, Illogan	13 2 11	1 14 0	1 14 0	52 11 8	0 10 0	Nov. 1881
4000 Craignant Bach, c, f, Cardigan	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1881
12000 Devon St. Consols, c, f, Tavistock	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	118 7 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1880
4700 Dolcoath, c, f, Camborne	10 14 10	6 14 0	6 14 0	39 18 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1884
4000 East Pool, c, f, Illogan	0 9 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	40 15 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1884
12000 Great Holway, c, f, Flintshire	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
15000 Great Lacey, c, f, Isle of Man	4 0 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	30 8 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
4000 Green Hurth, c, f, Durham	0 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 16 0	0 0 0	July 1884
9800 Gunnslake (Cliffers), c, f	2 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 19 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1882
2800 Isle of Man, c, f, Isle of Man	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	83 5 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1884
6000 Killfirth, c, f, Chacewater	4 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1883
2000 Leadhills, c, f, Lanarkshire	6 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 7 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
2500 Levant, c, f, St. Just	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
4000 Lishanre, c, f, Cardigan	14 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	615 0 0	0 10 0	June 1883
10000 Mellanear, c, f, Hayle	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1884
9000 Miners Mining Co., c, f, Wrexham	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	69 14 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1884
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, f, c, f	7 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1880
1829 North Hendre, c, f, Wales	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 18 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1882
8146 Ditto	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1882
12000 Phoenix United, c, f, Llanidloes	6 2 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	17 7 8	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
12000 Roman Gravel, c, f, Salop	7 10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	13 8 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
6123 South Oudurrow, c, f, South Africa	1 16 7	8 14 0	8 14 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1884
9000 South Duran, c, f, Cardigan	1 16 7	8 14 0	8 14 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1884
20000 Tincroft, c, f, Pool, Illogan	14 2 8	6 14 0	6 14 0	51 3 8	0 0 0	Dec. 1881
15000 Van, c, f, Llanidloes (in Aug.)	4 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	25 13 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1883
2000 West Bassett, c, f, Illogan	7 5 4	1 14 0	1 14 0	23 3 8	0 0 0	Aug. 1882
6000 West Kitty, c, f, St. Agnes	9 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 1 0	0 12 0	July 1884
5000 Wheel Agar, c, f, Illogan	12 8 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
12000 Wheel Oreb, c, f, Tavistock	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1883
1000 Wheel Silica Consols, c, f, Austell	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1883
6000 Wheel Silica Consols, c, f, Camborne	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
4295 Wheel Kitty, c, f, St. Agnes	5 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 18 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1881
3200 Wheel Peavor, c, f, Redruth	14 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 13 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1881

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamillos, c, f, Spain	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 16 8	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
30000 Almada and Tinto Consol., c, f	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 3 0	0 0 0	May 1876
20000 Australian, c, f, South Africa	7 7 8	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	July 1884
15000 Birdseye Creek, c, f, California	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 7 0	0 0 0	June 1884
30000 Bradshaw, c, f, Norway	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	4 4 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1884
30000 California, c, f, Colorado	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1883
20000 Cape Copper Mining, c, f, South Africa	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	58 17 8	1 0 0	Sept. 1884
65000 Colorado United, c, f, Colorado	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 14 8	0 0 0	May 1883
50000 Copiapo, c, f, Chile (24 shares)	3 10 3	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 16 3	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
70000 English and Australian, c, f, St. Aust.	2 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 2 9	0 0 0	Mar. 1884
2000 Eng.-Aus., c, f, Vict. (20000 o.)	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 8	0 0 0	Apr. 1882
25000 Fortuna, c, f, Spain	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 3 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1884
72000 Frontino, c, f, Bolivia, c, f, New Gran.	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1883
400000 La Plata, c, f, Leadville	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1882
5000 Linars, c, f, Spain	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 13 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
20000 Marbella Iron Ore, c, f, Spanish Republic	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
185164 Mason and Barry, c, f, Portugal	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
300000 Montana, c, f, U.S.A.	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1884
80059 Quebrada, c, f, Land and Cop. Venezuela	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 per cent.	0 0 0	1882
50000 Puncillo, c, f, Chile	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 9	0 0 0	May 1884
25000 Pitanguy, c, f, Brazil (in 5000 £1 pd.)	0 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1880
1400 Pontblass, c, f, France	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 3 1	0 11 0	Dec. 1883
100000 Port Phillip, c, f, Consols (22 shares)	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 14 2	0 0 0	Oct. 1881
50000 Rara Fortuna, c, f, Argentine Republic	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 18 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1883
54000 Richmond Consol., c, f, Nevada	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 18 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1883
24538 Rio Tinto, c, f, Mortgage Bds., Huelsa	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 per cent.	0 0 0	Apr. 1884
325000 Ditto, shares	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 6 0	0 16 0	May 1884
60000 Santa Barbara, c, f, Brazil	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 9	0 0 0	May 1882
12000 Schwab Gully, c, f, Kimberley	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 2 6	0 10 0	June 1884
120000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co., c, f	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 per cent.	0 0 0	Apr. 1884
80000 Ditto, New	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 per cent.	0 0 0	Apr. 1884
22500 Sierra Buttes, c, f, California	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 7 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
40000 Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 7 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1884
253000 St. John del Rey (25 Stock and multiple deatins)	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 p. for half-year, June 1882	0 0 0	1882
180000 Tambora, c, f, Wynaad	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1882
625000 Tharisa, c, f, Spain (58730 issued)	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 18 6	0 11 0	May 1883
14000 Tolima, c, f, Colombia (A shares)	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 12 4	0 10 0	Sept. 1884
6000 Ditto (B shares)	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 12 4	0 10 0	Sept. 1884
25000 Victoria (London), c, f, Australia	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 10	0 0 0	Feb. 1881
124221 United Mexican, c, f, Mexico	9 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 0 0	May 1884
100000 Victorine (Nevada, U.S.) Deb. Bds.	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 0 0	May 1882
15000 Western Andes, c, f, Colombia	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 18 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1884
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 2 0	0 0 0	Apr. 1881
64800 York Fen, c, f, South Aust. Pref.	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	May 1882

* Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25000 Aberdura, c, f, Denbigh	1 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Anderton, c, f, c, f, Devonshire	1 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Asheton, c, f, Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3200 Blue Hills, c, f, St. Agnes	4 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Brada, c, f, Isle of Man	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30000 British, c, f, Wrexham	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 British Manganese Company	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Burnhope, c, f, Edmondbyers	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Swish United, c, f, Cardigan	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Collacombe Consols, c, f, Llanrwst	0 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
50000 Carn Camborne, c, f, c, f, Camborne	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
37500 Carnarvonshire Cons., c, f, Llanrwst	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54000 Gashwell, c, f, Gwent	1 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6000 Cathedral, c, f, Isle of Man	1 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
30000 Clifford Amalgamated	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 Coed-y-Fedw & Pant-y-Buarth, c, f	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, f, Illogan	35 14 9	12 0 0	10 14 11 1/2
50000 Creiglog, c, f, Denbighshire	0 17 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
35400 Crook Burn, c, f, Cumberland	0 17 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
48728 D'Essey Mountain, c, f, Llanrwst	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Derwent, c, f, Durham	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
60000 Devon Friendship, c, f, Tavistock	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Devon Great United (21 shares)	1 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Drake, c, f, c, f, Cornwall	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
50000 Duchy Peru, c, f, c, f, Cornwall	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 East Blue Hills, c, f, St. Agnes	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6000 East Botallack, c, f, St. Just	1 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
6144 East Caradon, c, f, St. Olver	5 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
30000 E. Craven Moor, c, f, Pateley Bridge	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15000 East Devon Cons., c, f, Buckfastleigh	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 East Long Rake, c, f, Wales	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 East Roman Gravel, c, f, Salop	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18000 East Van, c, f, Llanidloes	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2048 East Wheel Lovell, c, f, Helston	0 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
100000 East Wheel Rose, c, f, Newlyn East	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 Ecton, c, f, c, f, Wotton	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12500 Frongoch, c, f, Cardigan (11000 sh. iss.)	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Ganton, c, f, Tavistock	2 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
40000 Glasg. Car. c, f, (30000 ab. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.)	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30000 Gobbett, c, f, Devon	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Goddards, c, f, c, f, Carnarvon	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
32000 Goginan, c, f, Cardigan	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 Goodere, c, f, St. Olver	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8500 Gorse and Merilyn Cons., c, f, Flint	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6000 Great Whelton, c, f, St. Agnes	0 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
32000 Great W. Shephard, c, f, Cornwall	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Grogwinion, c, f, Cardigan	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Gwynedd, c, f, c, f, Flint (pref.)	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7000 Gwydyr Amal, c, f, c, f, Carnarvon	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8400 Hardhins, c, f, Westmore. (10s. sh.)	0 7 6	1 0 0	1 1/2 1
12000 Herodfoot, c, f, near Liskeard	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18000 Hingston Down, c, f, c, f, Cornwall	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
35000 Holway Consols, c, f, Flintshire	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 Kit Hill Gt. Cons., c, f, c, f, (21 sh.)	1 2 6	0 0 0	1 1/2 1/2
15000 Lady Ann, c, f, Llanarmon	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Landislag, c, f, Wales	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5126 Lovell, c, f, Wendron	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9000 Marke Valley, c, f, Llanidloes	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Mona Consols, c, f, Anglessea	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Mona Consols, c, f, Flint	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 Morfa Du, c, f, Anglessea	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
80000 Mounts Bay, c, f, c, f, Breage	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6144 Mount Carbis, c, f, c, f, Redruth	1 19 0	0 0 0	1 1/2 1/2
12000 New Caradon, c, f, St. Olver	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2400 New Oak's Kitchen, c, f, Illogan	10 5 6	0 0 0	1 1/2 1/2
8500 New Polsoath, c, f, c, f, Camborne	0 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 New Holmwood, c, f, c, f, Callington	0 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
6000 New Kitty, c, f, St. Agnes	1 9 0	1 1/2 1/2	1 1/2 1/2
25000 New Langford, c, f, c, f, Callington	0 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
15000 New Redmoor, c, f, c, f, Callington	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17500 New Terras, c, f, St. Austell	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3500 New Tincroft, c, f, Lelant	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 New Trumpet, c, f, Wendron	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30000 New Van Cons., c, f, Glyn, c, f	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 New West Caradon, c, f, c, f, Liskeard	0 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
3000 New Wheel Peavor, c, f, Redruth	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12000 North Blue Hills, c, f, St. Agnes	0 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
5328 North Busy, c, f, c, f, Beorrier	2 4 8	4 1/2 1/2	18 2 1/2
10000 N. D'Essey Mount, c, f, c, f, Carnarvon	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 North Goginan, c, f, Cardigan	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6400 North Green Hurth, c, f, c, f	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25000 North Grogwinion, c, f, c, f, Cardigan	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0